The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF CHIEF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris begs to announce that
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN
will appear for One Night Only,
SATURDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1860,
in Shakspere's
HENRY VIII.
terminating with the fall of Wolsey.
Cardinal Wolsey, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Queen Katherine, ... Mrs CHAS. KEAN.
to conclude with the Comedy of
THE WONDER.
Don Felix, ... Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Donna Violante, ... Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
The Performances to commence on this occasion at 7 o'clock.
Box Office open on Thursday, Dec. 20.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On this SATURDAY EVENING, 15th December, 1860,
To commence with the Drama of EUSTACHE—Eustache Bardin, Mr. W. Rousby; Dalbois, Mr. Vincent; Louise, Miss Sophia Miles.
Mr. FREDERIC MAC CABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
After which, LOVE'S DISGUISE—Captain Sanspeur, Mr Wybert Rousby; Helen de Montbrun, Miss S Miles; Count Lannoy, Mr. G. Vincent; Marguerite, Duchess de Croissy, Miss Bathurst.
Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE HAPPY MAN—Rambusti, Mr. G. Saunders; Fohi-Fum, Mr. G. Fisher, sen.; Paddy Murphy, Mr. F. Maccabe; Koket, Miss Bathurst.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6d.

N O T I C E.
Mr. H. Webb respectfully submits to the Public, that he intends commencing OPEN the QUEEN'S THEATRE the WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS, for SIX FULL DRESS REHEARSALS of the forthcoming Pantomime, to which the Public will be admitted on Payment of the usual prices.
The Pantomime will conclude each evening as near Half-past Nine o'clock as possible.
The Overture commencing at Seven o'clock.
At the Conclusion of the Pantomime the Regular Dramatic Performances will be offered.
The Free List Entirely Suspended, the Public Press Excepted.
Published Books of the Queen's Pantomime to be had at the Box-Office, and at Mr. Wiseheart's.—Price Three pence Only.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Entrance under the Clock.
Immense success!
THIS EVENING, December 15, 1860,
MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS,
the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale,
Will continue to give her Unique
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Written expressly for her, by
SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., entitled
THE LADY'S DREAM,
And Every Evening until further notice.
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s.
Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock.
Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Continued Success! Crowded Houses!! Roars of Laughter!!!
GEORGE HODSON'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
"MY IRISH PORTFOLIO,"
With Songs, Characters, and Imitations.
Nightly received with unbounded applause.
This entertainment can only be continued for a few nights longer, in consequence of Mr. Hodson's engagements in Ireland.
Commences at Eight o'clock—This Evening and all the week.
Morning Performance on
This SATURDAY, Dec. 15,
At Three o'clock.
Secured Seats—Tickets to be had at Messrs. Wiseheart's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

CONCERT - ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock. The Next Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on THIS SATURDAY, December 15th, at Three o'clock and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Schools and Children, half price to stalls and second seats.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days.
Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Etch Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., is the Last Day for Tickets.
ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of
ONE THOUSAND PRIZES
distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Price One shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be
POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
The First Meeting of the Society for the ensuing session will be held THIS EVENING (Saturday), in the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
The Chair will be taken at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely.
CHARLES BENSON, M.D., } Secretaries.
B. WILLS RICHARDSON, }

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL,
AND
12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the secretary, on or before Saturday, the 22nd. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

WALDENSIAN SETTLEMENT, SOUTH AMERICA.
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE DUBLIN FUND.
"Religious liberty has been secured to these interesting strangers in a strange land; let it be seen that they are enabled to exercise it. British Christians will, doubtless, if needful, lend their aid."—*Record.*

	£ s d		£ s d
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	5 0 0	Collection—Scots Church Ormond-quay	3 13 8
The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's	1 0 0	Friend, per Rev W Vesey	11 0 0
Miss Whately	1 0 0	Henry Bewley	5 0 0
Miss Griffith	1 0 0	Benjamin Lee Guinness	2 0 0
Hon Mrs Butler	1 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Bessonnet	1 0 0
Collection—Rotundo Meeting	8 16 8	Friend, per Rev W Vesey	1 0 0
Collection—St Matthias' School-room Meeting	5 6 8	D Drummond	1 0 0
W M'Conkey	1 0 0	Cannock, White, & Co.	5 0 0
J Ogilby	1 0 0	Hugh Moore	2 0 0
James Barton	1 0 0	H W Todd	2 0 0
		Smaller Sums	5 18 0

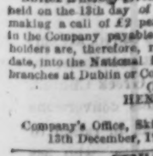
Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. W. Vesey, 17, Upper Sackville-street, and by the Rev. J. Hall, 45, Eccles-street.
£ s d
157 1 0
Belfast Fund
Subscriptions for the Belfast Fund may be sent to Professor Gibson, or to the Rev. Charles Seaver.

CONTRACTS.—The Port of Dublin Corporation will receive Proposals from Persons willing to supply such quantity of the undermentioned Articles as may be required, from the 1st Day of January to the 31st Day of December, 1861:—

Coals	Tow, Cotton Waste
Copper Utensils	English and Swedish Iron
Lantern and Dome Copper Works	Scrap and Round Iron and Nails
Tallow Candles and Soap	Metal Castings
Water Casks	Lead and Plumbers' Work
Canvas, &c	Pig Lead for Cramping
Cordage, Stitch, Tar, &c	Slates, Laths, &c
English and Irish Timber	Roman Cement
Foreign Timber	Yorkshire Flags
Oils and Colours	Bricks
Lamp Glasses	Sack and Roach Lime
Lamp Wicks,	Wheelbarrows
Rubbers, Towels, Coal Bags, &c	Tanned Hides
Brushes	Also for the Repairs of the Steam Dredge Barges
Small Stores	

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract, and the Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.
All proposals must be sent by post and pre-paid; none others will be received.
Printed forms of proposals may be had by applying at this Office between the hours of ten and two o'clock.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 11th December, 1860.

WEST CORK RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of December, 1860, a resolution was passed, making a call of £2 per share on the several and respective shares in the Company payable on the 8th of January, 1861. The shareholders are, therefore, required to pay such call, on or before that date, into the National Bank, 50, Old Broad-street, London, or its branches at Dublin or Cork.
(By order of the Board)
HENRY WILLIAM O'DONOVAN, Chairman.
H. R. MANNION, Secretary.
Company's Office, Skibbereen, 13th December, 1860.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Trains from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

LOST.—Supposed to be taken in mistake, at Kingstown, from the Ulster Mail Packet, on Monday Evening last, the 10th instant, a large black PORTMANTEAU, marked "S. H. N. Johnstone, 20th Regiment," and on the end the letter "J." A Striped Skin and a Military Cloak were attached to it by a strap. Any person having taken it in mistake will please communicate immediately with the Secretary of the City of Dublin Company, 15, Eden-quay, Dublin; any one giving information respecting same will be Rewarded.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—TODD, BURNS, & CO. respectfully announce to the Public that they intend giving their Assistants a Holiday on Monday, the 24th instant, and consequently their Establishment will be Closed on that day.—TODD, BURNS, & Co., 47, Mary-street.

MRS. THEOBALD'S LECTURE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.
On THIS SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL,
Lower Abbey-street.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Employers can have tickets for their establishments, at 34, Westmoreland-street.
Admission, 1d; reserved seats, 6d; platform, 1s.
The "Ladies" Meeting on Monday, December 17th, at Twelve o'clock.
Admission, 6d; platform, 1s; children, half-price.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING
MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING,
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.
Founded in 1790.
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co. Esqrs., 20 William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; Alexander Hall, Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Arthur Jones and Son Esqrs., 135, Stephen's-green West; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place.
Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS
Issued from Saturday, 22nd, to Wednesday, 26th December (both days inclusive), will be available for Return up to and including Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY
The Trains will run as on Sundays.
Broadstone, Dublin, W. FORBES, Manager.
12th Dec., 1860.

Sermons.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT—BALL'S BRIDGE.
A SERMON in aid of the above Institution will be preached (God willing), in TRINITY CHURCH, on TO-MORROW, Sunday, DEC. 16th, 1860, by the Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D., Gardiner-street; and by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street.

SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED (if the Lord permit) on behalf of the Continental Society, on TO-MORROW, Sunday, 16th December, by the Rev. MARCUS RAINSFORD, Vicar of Dundalk, at Noon, in ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, Werburgh-street, and in the Evening, in the FREE CHURCH, Great Charles-street, at Seven o'clock.
Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of Evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

WHITWORTH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.
A SERMON, in behalf of the above Hospital, will be preached (God willing)
On TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 16th December, 1860,
In ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
By the Rev. DAVID STUART, A.B.,
Curate of St. George's,
Divine Service at Twelve o'clock Noon.
This Hospital, founded in the year 1818, was closed for want of funds in 1848. The present Committee re-opened it in 1851, and the Hospital has been since then affording a very extensive and steadily increasing amount of relief to patients from all quarters of the city and country. During last year the number assisted at the institution amounted to Two Thousand and Ninety-three. The funds being totally exhausted the Committee anxiously look to the result of the present appeal to enable them to maintain and extend the efficiency of the Hospital.
Contributions from those who may be unable to attend the Sermon will be thankfully received and acknowledged by any of the following members of the Hospital Committee:—

Rev John Alcock	Hon Justice Hayes
John T Armstrong, Esq	Sir J K James, Bart
Rev Richard Barton	Armar Lowry, Esq
Rev George Barton	John Lowry, Esq
George F Brooke, Esq	William Maziere, Esq
Sir J J Coghill, Bart	Right Hon Joseph Napier
E S Dix, Esq	Rev C S Stanford, D D
H Flood, Esq	J G Strickland, Esq
James Gibson, Esq	Rev David Stuart
Rev W Grattan Guinness	John Tuwaites, Esq

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
Incorporated 1701.
A Sermon will be preached (D.V.) in the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, by the Rev. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, A.M., Incumbent, on TO-MORROW, the 16th of December, 1860, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the above important Society.
The total number of Missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the society is 478. The number of Divinity Students, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society, is above 700.
Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, or by the Rev. H. V. White, Sub-Treasurer to the Society, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

ZION CHAPEL, KING'S-INNS-STREET.
The Rev. DAVID HARDING will preach (D.V.) at the above place of worship, on Lord's Day (TO-MORROW), both Morning and Evening.
Morning service at 12 o'clock.
Subject—"The Fatherhood of God."
Evening at Seven o'clock.
Subject—"The Sonship of Man."
Week-night Service and Lecture every Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
UNION SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JOHN WHITE. Subject, "Your Fathers, where are they?"
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer, Praise, and Address by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. JOHN EUSTACE GILES. Subject, "God's gracious invitation to the vilest of sinners to reason with Him."
The CLERGY and PEOPLE of all classes, without religious distinction, are admitted free, in a spirit of love and peace.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
The usual SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING, DEC. 15th, in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, at Eight o'clock precisely.
The Rev. Wallace M'Mullen will preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 o'clock in the Evening.
A Special Revival Prayer Meeting will be held after the Evening Service.

SAILORS AND SEAMEN
IN THE
Port of Dublin,
Are invited, in a Spirit of Peace and Love,
To attend the BETHEL in the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On SUNDAY NEXT, at Three o'clock Afternoon,
On MONDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock Evening,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock Evening.
Admission Free.

Legal Notices.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late WILLIAM MOYERS, Esq., 51, Richmond-street, are requested to pay the amount to the Executors, Rev. JOHN MURRAY, THOMAS DOCKRELL, 48, South George's-street.
December 15th, 1860.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of Robert Holt Truell, Esq., Owner; Exparte same, Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands of Skehana, otherwise Skeahanagh, otherwise Farmley, situate in the Barony of Scarawalsh, and county of Wexford, formerly the estate of Samuel Vesey and John Vesey, Esqrs., and afterwards the estate of the above named owner, and which has been sold by the Incumbered Estates Court, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or objecting for any other reason is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 16th day of January, 1861, and to appear on the following Monday, the 21st, at Eleven o'clock, before the Hon. Judge HARGREAVE, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further take notice that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 3rd day of Dec., 1860.
F. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
MICHAEL MACNAMARA, Solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, 5, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

THE IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of Patrick Kerr, of Sligo, in the county of Sligo, Ironmonger, Draper, and Shopkeeper, a Bankrupt.
THE Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at the said Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon for the surrender of the said Bankrupt, proof of debts, and choice of an assignee in this matter, of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice.
All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt in any sum whatever, or who have any of his Estate or Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same except to MICHAEL MURPHY, of No. 33, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin, the Official Assignee.
All persons knowing of the concealment of any property of the said Bankrupt are required to give notice thereof to the Agent.
Dated this 11th day of December, 1860.
HUGH DOYLE, Deputy-Assistant Registrar.
J. D. MELDON, Agent to the Bankruptcy, 14, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

COTTAGES IN ROUNDTOWN.
IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of Bennett v Bennett.
TO BE Peremptorily Sold by Auction, by order of the Master in this Cause, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 6, Upper Ormond-quay, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1860, at the hour of Three o'clock, the desirable Cottage Residence, known as Bloomville, situate at Roundtown, county Dublin, held for a term of thirty-one years, from 1847, at the yearly rent of £27 15s. immediate possession of which can be given; also a profit rent of £12 a year, arising out of the adjoining premises, Dunloe Cottage, held for a like term, at the annual rent of £12 a year, and now let to a solvent tenant at £24. For abstract of title, apply to J. D. Rosenthal, Esq., Essex-bridge; or to
CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer,
6, Upper Ormond-quay.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, DUBLIN.
In the matter of Re-building of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew.
THE Vicar, Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, and all persons having any interest in the premises, are hereby apprised that a Citation has issued, to wit, on the 8th day of December instant, from the Consistorial Court of Dublin, calling on them to appear, by themselves or their proctors, in the said Court, situate in Henrietta-street, Dublin, on the 5th day of January, 1861, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock a.m., then and there to show good cause, if any, why a Licence or Faculty to erect a New Church for said parish, pursuant to plans lodged in the Registry of said Court, and for removing or building over such graves as may be found necessary for the carrying out of said plans, and for extending the said building in the present churchyard, pursuant to a ground plan also lodged in the Registry of said Court; copies of said original citation, and the said ground plan, annexed thereto, have been, and now remain, posted on the following places, viz.—One on the door of said Old Church of Saint Andrew's; one on the door of the Chapel, Trinity College, Dublin; and one in the Readingrooms of the Commercial Buildings, Dame-street, Dublin; and should any farther information be required by anyone, such will be given by ARTHUR SAMUELS, Proctor, 18, Henrietta-street; WILLIAM ACHESON, Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee, 109, Grafton-street; or at the Chambers of Chamberlain R. WALKER, Solicitor to said Committee, 23, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin.

FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY, late a Captain on Half-pay in the Dragoon Guards, Deceased.
PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the Reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Further Amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and Persons having any Debts, Claims, or Demands upon or against the Estate of FREDERICK HAMMERSLEY, late of the Junior United Service Club, and of No. 4 St. Alban's-place, Haymarket, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, Deceased, and late a Captain on Half-pay in the Dragoon Guards, who died on the 17th July, 1860, at 4, St. Alban's-place, Haymarket, aforesaid, and whose Will, dated the 18th day of September, 1858, was proved in the Principal Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, on the 11th day of September, 1860, and Sealed with the Seal of the Principal Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland, on the 5th day of December, 1860, by the Rev. ARTHUR TATTON, of Ennis, in the County of Clare, in Ireland, Clerk, the Sole Executor named in the said Will, are hereby required, on or before the 15th day of January next, to send the particulars of their Debts, Claims, or Demands, and also of their securities (if any) to JOHN FITZGERALD, of No. 2 Eustace-street, in the City of Dublin, Solicitor, after which day the Executor will distribute the Assets of the said Frederick Hammersley, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, according to the Trusts of said Will, having regard only to the Debts, Claims, and Demands which shall be justly due and payable, of which he shall then have had notice. And the said Executor will not be liable for such Assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose Debt, Claim, or Demand he not shall have had notice at the time of such Distribution.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1860.
JOHN FITZGERALD, Solicitor for the Executor,
2, Eustace-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, a perfectly detached House, newly painted and papered; contains 2 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, servants' apartments, with every other accommodation suitable to a gentleman's family; commands a view of the Bay and Howth; a garden in the rere, about half an acre, with lock-up yard, coachhouse, and stable; gas pipes all complete.—Apply at Mr. BLUNDEN'S, House and Land Agent, 83, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.

HOUSE TO LET.—At No. 6, Kenilworth-square South, a new, substantial, and well-built House, possessing all the recent improvements, with large garden, front and rere.—Apply at 7 (next door), for particulars.

WANTED, BY A SOLVENT TENANT, a HOUSE containing 6 to 8 apartments.—Address, stating terms, &c., &c., to "I. S., House," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in the neighbourhood of King-street, Green-street, or Tighe-street, one or two HOUSES, let in tenements, or otherwise.—Apply to R. KELLETT, 85, Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

29, RATHMINES-ROAD.
A HANDSOME DRAWINGROOM, and two large Bedrooms Furnished, one Double-bedded Watercloset, and good attendance; would suit gentlemen in the city.

MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS, No. 6, Lower Dominick-street, consisting of a spacious drawingroom floor, and an additional bedroom, if required.

ON the North Side, Two Drawingrooms, with folding-doors, comfortably Furnished, as sitting and bedroom, in a respectable private house, and with a second bedroom if necessary.—Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, 21, Bachelor's-walk.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without partial Board, in a private house, North side, well suited for young gentlemen engaged during the day.—Address "X. X. X.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A NICELY-FURNISHED DRAWINGROOM, and TWO BEDROOMS to be Let, with partial board, if wished for, in a detached house, in the neighbourhood of Rathgar. Kitchen and Storeroom, with accommodation for a servant, can be given if required.—Address "B. L., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

LODGINGS—DUNDRUM.—A Furnished Sittingroom and Bedroom (with a second if required), in a private family, residing in the best part of Dundrum, three minutes' walk from the town and railway station. The house commands a view of the mountain, and is large and airy. To any party requiring a quiet home, the above would be desirable; references given and required.—Address "Delta," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, NORTH SIDE, Lodgings, or a Furnished House, from the 10th of January—a good well-furnished drawingroom and dining parlour, two good airy bedrooms, with accommodations for servants—for a gentleman, his wife and child (English); they would be taken for six months certain, and permanently after if approved.—Address, by letter only, "Omicron," for ten days. Great George's-street, Gardiner's-row or Place, Upper Temple-street, or Grenville-street, or Mountjoy-square, preferred.—Apply to Mr. JOHN M'EVOY, 68, Lower George's-street Kingstown.

Auctions.

SALE AT KILTERNAN HOUSE, COUNTY DUBLIN
Of Three Prime Fat and Two Store Heifers,
Two Fat and Two Store Pigs,
A very Capital Harness Horse, rising seven years old,
under Farming Implements,
Including Threshing and Winnowing Machines, a Horse Hay Rake, a Potato Washer, Ploughs and Harrows, Field and Garden Rollers, Farm Carts and Harness, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Beam, Scales, and Weights, Pig Troughs,
A Large Rick and Three Haggard Stacks of Well-saved Hay,
A Large Heap of Manure,
A quantity of excellent Potatoes, an Acre of Swede Turnips, some Straw, a Three-light Garden Frame,
An old Jaunting-car and Harness, Granite Corn Caps and Pillars, long and short Ladders, Dairy Utensils, a lot of Felled Timber, Sacks and Ropes, a pair of new Coachhouse Gates;
also
A quantity of
Good Household Furniture, &c.,
A double-barrelled House Gun, a Single-barrelled Fowling-piece, two Cases of Pistols.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1860,
At Kilternan House,
Near the Golden Ball, Co. Dublin.
In consequence of the Proprietor(R. Y. Anderson, Esq.)having let the House and Premises, the above-mentioned property, together with a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of parlour and study chairs in haircloth, a mahogany bookcase, an office desk, a sideboard, dumb-waiters, a plate bucket, a wine-cooper and parlour commode, looking glasses, a set of dining and various other tables, a hall lamp, chairs and oilcloth, a telescope, room and stair carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons, bedsteads, curtains and palliasses, feather beds and bedding, parlour and bedroom window curtains, mahogany and painted wardrobes and cases of drawers, toilet tables and basin-stands, commodes and towel-airers; kitchen furniture, culinary utensils and a few lumber lots; all of which will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence with the out-door effects at 11 o'clock. Terms, Cash—Purchasers to pay £5 per cent Auction Fees.
JOHN LITTLEDALE, AND CO., Auctioneers,
No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Select Sale of Framed Engravings.
C. BENNETT is favoured with instructions from Mr. FINLAY, of Glasgow, Printseller to her Majesty, to submit for Unreserved Sale by Auction, at his Gallery, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 20th December, a choice and valuable Collection of Prints and Engravings, neatly and appropriately Framed, after subjects by the most esteemed Masters, including Proofs before Letters, Artists' and other Proofs, Chromo-Lithographs, &c.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

Extensive Stock in Trade of an eminent Builder, comprising Timber, Cut Stone in Flagging and Blocks, House Carpentry, Carts and Horses, Brougham Carriage, Jaunting Car, and Implements of Trade; also Two Milch Cows.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES & SON, are instructed by the Executors of the late WILLIAM MOYERS, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, pursuant to directions in his Will, at Half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, December 20th, and following days upon the Premises, RICHMOND-STREET, PORTOBELLO, Dublin, the entire Stock, consisting of a valuable collection of materials, new and second-hand, for house-building uses.
An uncommon opportunity is thus afforded to all persons about to build, or alter, to procure the great staples of their requirements at reduced cost. From the high repute of the deceased in his profession, the most inexperienced may confidently enter into competition as purchasers, and none but his genuine effects shall be presented. These comprise:—
Timber—About 8,000 feet of prepared spruce flooring, 15,000 feet of cut spruce and red deal and pie boards, in every useful thickness; whole Norway and American spruce and pine planks, battens, and log flitches, sash and other scantlings.
Stone—2,000 square feet of stout Yorkshire and Cumberland flagging, Carlow and granite ditto, and about 1000 cubic feet of cut granite in every form, for foundations, quoins, pillars, strong-room casements, coping, entablatures, and corn cess; numerous blocks of Portland, and new and old moulded fixtures of same, including a handsome entrance portal, with Ionic pillars and pilasters complete, about 8 feet square; 100 Portland flags for tessellation, flights of stairs, bases, capitals, corbels, &c., treslay and other ridge tiles, Bridgewater flagging and treslay fine linings, chimney tops, sanitary pipe, and some slates, bricks, &c.
Wrought House Fixtures—Mahogany Room Doors, in rich wood and modern panellings, new and second-hand; inner Porch ditto and Glazed ditto, and an immense collection, in excellent condition, of new and second, painted and unpainted, Window Sashes, Frames, Shutters, Architraves and Doors; Banisters, &c.; Hall-doors, Coachhouse Gates, Panelling, Slating Laths, Lead Cisterns, &c.
Trade Implements—Scaffold Poles, Scaffold Planks, Ladders, Wheelbarrows, Windlasses, Ropes, Carpenters' Benches and Tools; a Mortising Machine for hand power, Ironmongery, Scales, Sand Screens, Hand Carts, Horse and Cart, Car and Cart Harness.
Sundries—Old Timber in Joists, Rafters, and Beams, Old Iron, Wrought and Cast, and unclassified Lumber, &c.
May be viewed, the day prior to sale, by tickets only, to be had at the Auctioneers' Office, 135, Stephen's-green.

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SALE,
AT BALLINDERRY, NEAR MOATE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, by instructions from C. W. CAMPION, Esq., on FRIDAY, 21st December, and following days, the Entire Farm Stock of Cattle, Horses, Corn, Hay, Green Crops, Farming Implements, &c.
The Cattle and Horses comprise, chiefly, 4 trained saddle horses, 2 Belgian mares, with their foals, and both carrying again to that splendid horse Lundyfoot; 6 young horses of good breeding, rising 2 and 3 years old; 13 draft horses, of different ages; a pony and 3 donkeys, 8 milch cows, some of them on the point of calving; a splendid 3 year old bull, 4 sows of Hertford's white English breed, with young and some stores.
The Crops comprise, chiefly, 12 large stacks of oats, on stands, the produce of about 14 acres; 3 ricks of hay, the produce of about 86 acres; 3 acres of mangels, 6 acres of turnips, 3 acres of carrots, 3 of potatoes, and 6 plots of spring cabbage plants.
Among the Farm Implements are a quantity of valuable machinery, a threshing machine, recently erected at a cost of £400; 2 winnowing machines, 2 churning machines, a weighing machine, hay tedder, 2 American hay rakes, a rotating harrow, 2 wooden do., an iron zigzag do., a saddle harrow, a three horse grubber, a drill grubber, 3 drill scufflers, a drill harrow, a metal roller, 2 wooden rollers, a turnip sower, a scutch harrow, an iron hay rake, 6 turnip cutter, a carrot cutters, 2 oat bruisers, 4 hay and straw cutters, a log cutting machine, a liquid manure cart, 3 double mould board ploughs, 4 single do, a new cutting plough, a liquid manure force pump, complete; iron beam, scales and weights, a cart setter, 12 iron corn stands, one iron rick stand, 40 feet long; 20 new iron gates, sheep dipping apparatus, &c., &c., &c.
In the Harness Room there are two brown sets of mounted harness, 3 black do, 4 saddles, 4 double and single bit bridles, a German rider, kicking straps, &c, 12 sets of cart harness, 6 sets of plough harness, head collars, &c. In the Coach-house there is a beautiful new phaeton, 3 tax cars, 3 jaunting cars, cushions, &c, and a large deal harness press. In the Farm-yard there are 6 drays, 8 new carts, with corn frames, a pony and 2 donkey carts, 9 box barrows, 12 bog barrows, 8 bog carts, 2 hand carts, an iron truck, 3 iron sheep racks, ladders, mets, pig and fowl troughs, &c., &c.
The Smiths' Forge and Car and Cart Workshop are fully furnished with tools and appliances of the most modern and useful kind.
The Store Houses are filled with a quantity of useful articles, too numerous for insertion, amongst them are—about 4 tons of artificial manure, a thousand of fire brick, a quantity of ⅞ inch cart shoeing and keeve hoop iron, wirepull machine for erecting wire fences, cow tube, 12 meat and pickling tubs, 12 large mash tubs, a crate of glass, a large lot of oak spokes, harness, leather, oat bins, manure grapes, hay forks, a lot of steel-faced picks, crow bars, sledges, hatchets, hoes, draining shovels, drags, meadow rakes, shoring tools, blasting tools, metal stove, sacks, tarpauling, &c.; in the outer yard is a quantity of stablemanure, turf, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent Commission. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.
JAMES WILSON, Auctioneer.
Agent to the Scotch Provincial Insurance Company.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET,
(Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton, A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Wagonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts, A Gig.
Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

BONUS YEAR OF THE
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1826.
DUBLIN BOARD.
William Todd, Esq (Todd, Burns, & Co.)
Robert C. Wade, Esq., Clonebrany.
Henry Shaw, Esq. (Macmullen, Shaw, & Co.)
N. J. Lalor, Esq., Spitalfields,
R. PERRIN. Agent and Secretary.
Offices in Dublin—50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The calculations connected with the Septennial Balance, as at 31st proximo, are now being proceeded with at the Head Office, which the Directors expect will be very satisfactory.
The total Capital sums assured by Policies on the Society's Books at 31st December last is £3,606,717 1s. 6d.; the number of policies being 8,186; the Funds amount to £1,30,830 19s 2d.; and the Annual Income to £145,112 3s. 3d.
All particulars as to Rates, &c., will be given upon application at the Company's Offices,
No. 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
R. PERRIN, Res. Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE,
12, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.
Established, 1839.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS TAKES PLACE AT CHRISTMAS. POLICIES EFFECTED BEFORE THAT TIME WILL RECEIVE ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL BONUS
(LOANS AT FIVE PER CENT.
Advanced on Personal and other Security, along with Life Assurance.
MATTHEW H. ANDERSON, Agent,
11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES,
OFFICES— { 645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED:—
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.
3rd—To Mr. Robert Turle, elected December 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. .. £350,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. .. £700,000.
TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S R Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq.
George H Horsfall, Esq	

Life Bonus, 1860, £2 per Cent. per Annum.
The greatest bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.
THE LIFE PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From 1848 to 1854 amounted to £105,182 19s. 2d.
From 1855 to 1859 .. .. £227,818 13s. 2d.
More than Double the Amount of the Ten preceding years.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
LIFE PROPOSALS made on or before 31st December, 1860, will, at the next Division of Profits, be entitled to One Year's Bonus more than those issued after that date.
THE FIRE PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From 1850 to 1854 amounted to £4 4,649 15s. 9d.
From 1855 to 1859 .. .. £881,305 15s. 10d.
More than Double the Amount of the Five preceding years.
PERCY M. DOVE, MANAGER, &c.
IRELAND.
DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH;
No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North. | J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR:
Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Policies in other Companies falling due on the 25th inst. can be transferred to the Royal without extra charge.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq, M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,281 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sum being proportionally augmented.
Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Sesborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

Dress.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—WINTER CATTLE SHOW.
LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN MARKET
DUBLIN—ESTABLISHED 1821.
At the present show of Manufacture and Agriculture in the Royal Dublin Society, the judges have awarded to the LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL the SILVER MEDAL and HONORARY CERTIFICATE, for the best piece of
IRISH MANUFACTURED
FREIZE
EXHIBITED,
and commended others, together with several pieces of
IRISH TWEEDS,
for beauty of Texture and splendid Finish.
HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT has been graciously pleased to select a portion of this FREIZE, and expressed his admiration of the splendid collection of IRISH MANUFACTURE from this Establishment.

KINGSTOWN.
We have just received a large assortment of
Shawls, Mantles, and Fancy Dresses,
Trimmed Bonnets, Dress Caps, and Ribbons,
For Christmas.
HAMILL AND CO.,
81, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, Kingstown.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS
SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of
FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS,
Specially adapted to the present season.
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, DRESS HAIR PINS, LINKS, STUDS, &c.,
And a great variety of
ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS,
A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c.,
THE IMPROVED GAME OF MERELLS AND INVASION OF NAPLES.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.
Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in all the Prevailing styles.
HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES
In immense variety, and specially adapted to the season.
YOUTHS' SUITS,
In every material, and made up in the usual good style for which this establishment is so justly famed.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT
is under most careful and experienced superintendence.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Money.

£10000 at 4½ per cent.; 3,000 at 5 per cent. Landed Estates Title and first charge.—Apply to C. A. BAGOT, Solicitor, 18, Fleet-street.

Miscellaneous.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices.
500 Pairs of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5,
WELLINGTON-QUAY.

NEW OR SECOND-HAND GREENHOUSE.—Wanted, a New or Second-hand Greenhouse, from 20 to 30 feet, by 12 to 14 feet, or thereabouts.—Apply by letter, to "L. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO BE SOLD.—A Bargain, a ROCKING HORSE, of a very large size; will be heard of at the IRISH TIMES Office.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Our own Manufacture, and from our Agents in London and Paris.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
STATE CUTLERS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
N.B.—Full Sets of Instruments according to the new Army regulations.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

CANDLES, LAMP OILS, &c.
FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES,
EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES,
BEST TALLOW MOULDS AND DIPTS,
FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM, AND CO.,
Wax and Tallow Chandlers,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
Stand do. do.,
In this season's patterns, from the most celebrated Makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT;
The Albion Photogen Lamps are the best and cheapest yet produced.
These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
Druggist,
146 GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN,
Opposite Marlborough-street.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN. AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Dish Covers, and would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fire Irons and Fenders,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves,
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
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Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment. The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—
Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d; Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d; Gold Chains, Chatelaines, Seals and Keys, Studs, Pins. Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Fancy Rings, Signet Rings, Charms, Lockets (in endless variety), Sleeve Links, Earrings. Silver Brooches, Bracelets, Chains, Toothpicks, Pencil Cases, Nut Crackers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Thimbles, &c.
PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREAST-PIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
G. RANKIN
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head-Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS. Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVE-LINKS, } Registered.
The above are copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct Importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK AND SONS,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medallions, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons' Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Carragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK AND SONS,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable for Officers' and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK AND SONS, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP ESTABLISHMENT,
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND
12, NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS
Respectfully informs the Public that she has determined to dispose of the magnificent stock purchased by her late husband, on the best terms, from the first manufacturers in England, France, and Germany, at a very great reduction in prices.
Mrs. THOMAS will carry on the business as usual, and every description of Goods of the newest patterns and designs will be found in each department.
Sole Agent and Manufacturer to Mr. J. F. BOAKE,
Inventor of the celebrated Ærometric and Railway Signal Lamps.
Just received, a large and varied assortment of the best Moderateur Lamps, at low prices.
Best Colza Oil, refined on the Premises.
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
AND
12, NASSAU-STREET.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE
1 AND 2, NASSAU-STREET.
The Principal of the above Establishment has just returned from the Foreign Markets, with an elegant collection of Ornamental Goods, in the newest designs; also a large assortment in Dinner Dessert, Tea, and Table Glass, all of which can be had cheap, as the Son of the Proprietor now keeps their Wholesale House in London.
Goods hired to parties on reasonable terms.
Pure French Colza Oil.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.
CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST (late PORTER AND CO.) begs leave to apprise his customers and the public that he has just received a large assortment of Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Ware.
Also, Table Glass, in great variety.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.—Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, is now Selling at T. SMITH'S, 83 and 84, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin, at 50 per Cent. under Manufacturer's prices—the greatest value in the world. The whole must be sold without the least reserve. Goods packed for conveyance to any part of the country.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY: GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
STEREOSCOPE SLIDES
In great variety, at prices varying from 3s to 20s per doz.
STEREOSCOPES, with all the latest improvements, from 2s 6d each.
OPERA AND RACE GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c., &c.
Stereoscope Warerooms,
33, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

DECEMBER TEA CIRCULAR.
THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office.)
The arrivals of new Season's Teas during the past month have been very large, and prices are lower now than they have been for a considerable period. It is impossible to say how long the market may remain in its present state. The humiliation and flight of the Emperor of China from Pekin may produce an amount of disorganisation throughout the Chinese Empire which would be disastrous to business, and cause an advance in prices. We think our friends would do well to purchase at present.
PRICES CURRENT FOR CASH.
NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.

	Per lb. s. d.
Common Congou Tea	3 0
Good Congou Tea	3 2
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3 4
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3 6
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3 8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3 10
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s 4d to 4s 8d	4 0
MIXED TEAS.	
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4 4
Very Superior Mixed Black and Green	3 8

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GREEN, RARE BLACK, AND SCENTED TEAS, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

NEW FRUITS.
THOMAS YOUNG respectfully states that he is now fully supplied with his stock of New Fruit, consisting of Layers, Bunch and Sultana Raisins, Finest Eleme Figs, Jordan Almonds, Citron, Lemon, and Orange; Plums in Bottles and Fancy Cartoons, Finest Preserved Ginger, in Jars and small Bottles, Crystallised Apricots, Crystallised Pears, Crystallised Green Gages, Crystallised Ginger, &c., &c.
THOMAS YOUNG,
(Successor to Robert Hanna,)
TEA, COFFEE, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Two Doors from Sackville-street.)
T. Y. respectfully solicits the attention of his numerous friends and the public to his present Stock of WINES, which have been selected with the greatest care, and with all the advantages of the present Tariff.
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

SHANNON SAUCE,
A New, Economical, and
DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING CASES OF WINE, &c., will be forwarded, carriage free, to any Railway Station in Ireland, or to any Seaport Town in England or Scotland, to which there is direct Steam communication, on receipt of a cash remittance for the amount, from the 26th November until 1st January next, viz:—
Case No. 1. for £2 10s, containing
2 Bottles Finest Creaming Champagne, 1 Bottle Finest Sparkling Moselle, 1 Bottle Old East India Madeira, 2 Bottles Amontillado Sherry, 2 Bottles Golden Sherry, | 1 Bottle Very Old Port (decanted), 1 Flask Old Milk Punch, 1 Flask Old Cognac Brandy, 1 Bottle Finest Old Irish Whiskey.
Case No. 2. for £2, containing
1 Bottle Sparkling Champagne, 3 Bottles Pale Dry Sherry, 3 Bottles Rich Golden ditto, | 2 Bottles Old Port (decanted), 1 Bottle Old Irish Whiskey, 1 Bottle Old Cognac Brandy.
Case of French and German Wines for £2, containing
2 Bottles Claret, 2 Bottles Burgundy, 1 Bottle Sauterne, 2 Bottles Sparkling Champagne, | 2 Bottles Still Hock (Rodenthal), 2 Bottles Still Moselle (Scharzberger).
The above Sample Cases will give Gentlemen, who have not as yet patronised our Establishment, a fair idea of the value we are offering in first-class Wines, &c.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

VERY EXCELLENT
OLD PORT WINES
FRESH BOTTLED,
30s. per doz.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.,
GENERAL GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

THE DESIDERATUM IN TEA.
There are many descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA, very different in flavour, yet holding the same market value, annually imported to this country. These I retail, much improved in aroma by my peculiar knowledge of combining them.
The indiscriminate mixing for extra profit, so generally practised by retailers, who know more about figures than quality, is the chief source of disappointment to consumers, whom they allure by specious advertisements and showy establishments, to pay exorbitant prices for inferior Tea.
BLACK TEA.
My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea 3s 8d per lb (highest price).
Do Souchong flavour 3s 8d do
Do Pekoe flavour 3s 8d do
Congou 3s 4d
" do 3s 0d
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Cards.

NOTICE.
THOMAS A. POLSON,
CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK,
Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers will receive his best personal attention.
Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts in preparation. Country orders attended to.
17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.
Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer,
Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Scale of Prices:—

	Reduced s. d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2 0
500 Envelopes to match	2 0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2 3
500 Envelopes to match	2 3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3 6
500 Envelopes to match	4 3
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3 0
500 Envelopes to match	3 0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5 4
500 Envelopes to match	5 6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6 6
500 Envelopes to match	4 0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Exactly opposite Lower Dominick-street.)
The Proprietor feels grateful for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and trusts, from unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of same.
The Meats supplied are of the best quality, and in every variety.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Breakfast, 8d, 10d, 1s, and 1s 2d; Luncheons, with choice of Vegetables, 7d and 8d; Dinners, 10d and 1s; Sandwich, 4d.
Dessert of Apple Pie or Pudding, Rice or Plum Pudding, 2d extra. Beds, 1s per night. Fish ready on Fast Days.
HOT JOINTS
In continual succession from One until Eight o'clock, p.m.
PRIVATE ROOMS.
Parties are supplied with Dinners and Suppers on very moderate terms.
Board and Lodging equally cheap.
Soups from 12 o'clock daily—2d per Bowl.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME.
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

PRICE'S HOTEL,
EARL-STREET and 1, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Opposite Nelson's Pillar.
The most central in the city.
Bed and Breakfasts, 3s.

PATRICK MacNEVIN,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
8, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.
N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

ORNAMENTAL COMBS FOR THE HAIR.
Mrs. BIRCH
Has just received a further assortment of Fancy Combs, perfectly new in design, and at prices much under those of last Season.
Hair Nets, Fans, &c., as usual, in endless variety.
1, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
(Corner House.)

RAZORS, DUBLIN MADE,
First-class Quality, can only be had at the Manufacturers,
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
STATE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Agents for the Plantagenet Guard Razors, and Saunders' Metallic Tablet Sharpener.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.—JOHN MAGUIRE, Ironmonger, 10, DAWSON-STREET, begs to inform his kind Customers and the Public that his Establishment will be Closed on Christmas Eve, in accordance with the arrangement of his Trade.
JOHN MAGUIRE respectfully solicits his Customers to make their purchases on the previous Saturday, or their written order will have prompt attention.

TABLE CUTLERY.—
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL
Beg to solicit Families to inspect their Stock of Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Breakfast ditto, Round of Beef Knives and Forks; Head and Foot, Side and Poultry Carvers, being all of their own Manufacture, for which their Establishment has been so eminent for the last fifty years.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty,
7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vanson Hire.
Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

CHARLES HOEY,
Cocoa Nut, Rush Matting, Oilcloth, and Carpet Manufacturer,
22 AND 23,
UPPER ABBEY-STREET.

C. BAILEY,
ROPE MANUFACTURER,
33, BACHELOR'S-WALK,
Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices.
Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards.
Country orders punctually attended to.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin.
Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR DU GUE (Head French Master to the Kingstown School), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open immediately Ladies' evening classes, one of which will be entirely for conversation.
Classes very limited.
47, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Opposite the Royal Circus.)

FRENCH CLASSES, CONVERSATIONALLY.—By a Lady, who has been teacher of the language during a long period of years, in the highest families in France. Class days for advanced pupils, Mondays and Thursdays. For beginners, Tuesdays and Fridays.—Please apply by letter or otherwise, to Mdlle. A. H., "Maitresse de Francais," 176, Great Brunswick-street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, limited to four pupils; Schools and Families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter on a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D., and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

SLIGO SCHOOL.
PRINCIPAL:
Rev JOHN HENRY MARTIN, A M, Ex-Scholar, T C D, First Honorman in Classics, First Prizeman in Biblical Greek, Elrington, Theological, and Downes' Divinity Prizeman, Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman in English Composition.
In the system followed at this School, the Principal's object is, by his own labours and supervision, and the aid of efficient Masters, to secure the success of his Pupils alike in the various branches of Education, according as they may be intended for the Universities, Commercial business, Situations obtained through Competitive Examinations, &c.
The House stands in a very healthy and agreeable situation, in the neighbourhood of Sligo. The Dormitories are spacious and well ventilated.
Terms for Boarders—40 Guineas per annum; under Twelve Years, 35 Guineas.
Wanted, after the Christmas vacation, a Gentleman of ability and experience, to conduct the Scientific and Commercial Department.
Sligo, Dec. 6th, 1860.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of great experience and success in Education, residing in a healthy district in the North, is prepared to receive Four Young Gentlemen under 13 years of age, to educate with his own sons. Terms 40 Guineas a year, paid quarterly in advance. Reference to Fellows and Professors of College.—Address "M. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Sermons.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY DEC. 16, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
The Rev. A. DALLAS, M.A., Rector of Wonston, Hants, and Hon Secretary to the Society, will preach (God permitting) in the MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, and Bath-row, or Luke-street, on To-morrow (Sunday) Morning, December 16, 1860. Service at Half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"The sure Power of the Word of God."—Isaiah lv. 9-11.
The Rev. A. DALLAS, M.A., will preach (God willing) in the same Mission Building, on To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, Dec. 16, 1860. Service at 7 o'clock. Subject—"Signs of Coming Blessings."

Pass me not, O God our Father!
Sinful though my heart may be;
Thou might'st leave me, but the rather
Let Thy mercy light on me!—
Even me.

Pass me not, O Gracious Saviour!
Let me live, and cling to Thee;
Fain I'm longing for thy favour;
Whilst Thou'rt calling, call for me—
Even me.

Pass me not, O mighty Spirit!
Thou can'st make the blind to see;
Witnesser of Jesus' merit,
Speak the word of power to me—
Even me.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The indications of increasing buoyancy which have, for the past few days, been manifested in the London Stock market, were renewed this morning; the closing rates of yesterday being fully realised, and a further decided improvement to the extent of one-eighth per cent. being ultimately established. The primary cause of this movement still appears to be the improved aspect which monetary affairs now presents; gold being now purchased by the Bank of England in considerable amounts. There was a comparative suspension of business in our local market, New 3 per Cents being alone operated in at about former quotations, dealings being on a narrow scale.

No transactions occurred in either Local or Railway Debentures to-day.

Business in Banking Securities was restricted to Nationals, which submitted to a drop of one-half per share, but at the reduced price left off steadily. There were again offers to sell Hibernians and Royals, as has been the case for some time past.

In Steampacket Shares there was, likewise, but one quotation—viz., in Dundalks (limited), which continued to droop, a further fall of 2s 6d being recorded. At the depreciation, however, there were signs of steadiness. Atlantics were not dealt in. The nominal quotations were as previously—£3½ to £4. City of Dublin Steam Shares of all denominations were offering. Of Dublin and Glasgows there were buyers.

In Mines a tolerable amount of business prevailed. Barravores declined slightly, and ended heavily. Castlewards were also a shade lower. Connorrees (fully paid up) were done at 54s 6d, which represents a fractional falling off from the highest point of yesterday, and closed weakly at the price. General Mines also presented a rather heavy appearance, a decline of 1s 3d being marked. Mining Company of Ireland were first quoted at yesterday's value (£14¼), and finally moved up one-eighth, the market ending with buyers, at the higher price. Wicklow Coppers were firm, at the preceding quotations (£72).

Miscellaneous Securities were not dealt in. There were buyers of Alliance and Consumers' Gas. For Grand Canal Stock an enhanced rate was required.

The Railway market continues quiet, with a comparatively small amount of business doing in most instances. In original shares, Cork and Passages were first operated in to-day without the recent dividend of 6s per share, the quotation which indicates a fractional advance being firmly sustained. Dublin and Drogheda Thirds and Midland Great Western Whole Shares steadily maintained the improvement of one-eighth which took place in both respectively. Great Southern and Western stock was exchanged at about yesterday's quotations, which appeared to have been tolerably well sustained. Previous rates were also steadily upheld in Irish South-Easterns, Midland Halves, and Waterford and Limericks. Of Cork and Bandons, there were sellers at an advanced price. Dublin and Belfast Junctions and Dublin and Wexfords were both inquired for, the previous value being tendered in the latter instance.

In Preference—Transactions included Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (B), which realised their former price (£9⅞); and Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (halves), in which a decline of one-quarter is recorded. Great Southern 4 per Cent. stock was not exchanged. There were sellers at a discount of 5s.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account, 8th January	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅝ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	x d
National	62½
Hibernian	—
STEAM.	
Dundalk (Limited)	9½
City of Dublin,	—
Ditto, issue of '38	51½ xd
MINES.	
Barravore Silver Lead (Limited)	9s
Castleward United (Limited)	9s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	5⅞
Carysfort (Limited)	21s
Connorree (Limited)	54s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland,	14¼ ⅜
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, & Passage	9¾ x d
Cork and Bandon	16
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Ditto, Thirds	24⅞
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	52½
Do. Halves	25½
Waterford and Limerick	22½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual (eighths)	6⅞
Ditto ditto 6 per cent. (4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4⅞ ⅞
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	—
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	—
Dundalk and Enniskillen	9⅞
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½ ⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
						92¼ ⅛
3 per cent. Consols		92¼ ⅛		92¼		
Ditto for Account	92⅛	92⅛	92¼	92¼		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅝ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅝ ⅞ ⅞	91⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞
Ditto for Account		91⅞ ⅞				
Ditto for Account		91⅞ ⅞				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 14.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, shut
Account, 92⅛ ¼
New Threes, 92¼ ⅜

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, shut
Account, 92⅛ ¼
New Threes, 92¼ ⅜

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, shut
Account, 92⅛ ¼
New Threes, 92⅜

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, shut
Account, 92⅛ ¼
New Threes, 92⅜

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, shut
Account, 92⅛ ¼
New Threes, 92⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52⅞; Caledonians, 99½; Great Northern, 110⅞; Great Western, 73; Great Western of Canada, 11⅞; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 120½ ⅜ ⅜; London and North Western, 102⅞; Leeds Northern, 62½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49½; Midland Stock, 135⅞; South Eastern, 85; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105; York and North Midland, 94½; London and South Western, 94⅞; Great Western, A, 107 106; Grand Trunks, 25; North British, 65; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 234; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather steady at 92⅛ ⅛. The Share markets opened firm and have advanced a little they are now very good in tone at the improved rate. Great Northern and Great Northern A, the only weak markets. North Eastern very firm. Leeds 63; York and Berwick 105. Canadian steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The English Funds this morning opened without alteration, and were steady throughout the day, the market being supported by a further influx of gold to the Bank, and the announcement of a large specie arrival by the West India mail. In the general markets the rate was 4½ per cent. About £64,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to-day. A few parcels of sovereigns were withdrawn for America. The Exchange quotations from the Continent shew firmness. The prospects of the new Turkish Loan attracted great attention to-day. There were no signs, however, that the contemplated subscriptions will be obtained from this country.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Funds to-day were steady at yesterday's closing prices though unmarked by any animation. The purchases of gold by the Bank continue to exercise a strengthening influence. On the other hand the financial position of the Government in face of the drain for the China war is beginning to attract more attention. The Share markets were very firm, with a tendency to improvement. In the Discount market the demand continues below the average of this period of the year. The best bills were taken to-day at ¼ to ⅜ per cent below the Bank rate, and the applications at that establishment were upon rather a quiet scale.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY.—The Funds remain stationary in price, with little business. This was settling day in the Railway Share markets. Prices in that department generally very firm. The chief movement is a fresh rise of 1 per cent. in Caledonian Railway Stock, owing to the decided increase of traffic.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse slightly improved. Little done. Rentes firmly quoted 68·90, or 10c. higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Transactions in the money market have been this week principally affected by the state of affairs in China, the proposed Turkish loan, and the anxieties created by the secession movement in the United States. With respect to the latter, it appeared by the telegraphic accounts received that confidence was in some measure reviving in financial circles in New York, but that an unsettled feeling still existed in the stock markets. A recovery in the rate of exchange was expected to make progress at no distant date, which circumstance would prevent the continued shipments of gold, but the adjustment of the balance of trade, it was apprehended, would yet occasion some vicissitudes. The Turkish loan has been placed upon the market altogether in a modified shape, the subscription being only for £5,000,000, instead of £16,000,000, the original amount. Notwithstanding this, however, the matter is not viewed with favour either in monetary circles or at the Stock Exchange, but the promoters of the operation are very sanguine as to the success of their appeal, and the shape in which they have presented the new security to the public; up to yesterday, however, there were no signs of the amount being obtained in England. Besides the check to animation created by the endeavour, to raise a portion of the above loan in the United Kingdom, the China telegrams also contributed to cause dulness, and considerable impatience has been manifested for the detailed accounts from China, in order to ascertain the situation of affairs in that quarter, and the steps proposed to be adopted by the allied forces, and the news received in London to-day has no doubt been duly considered in reference to its effect on the money market.

The shipments of gold to America have been less in amount this week than was expected; and this circumstance, together with the more cheering accounts from New York, the purchase of bar gold by the Bank of England, and the continued influx of bullion, has caused an improved feeling, but further withdrawals for remittance to the United States are still expected to take place, unless the next advices shall turn out to be exceedingly favourable; the aggregate to be forwarded to-morrow from Liverpool, however, will, it is supposed, be comparatively restricted.

The business in the discount market for the past few days has not indicated a very active demand for accommodation; trade is quiet, and the curtailment of production in the manufacturing districts has no doubt tended to diminish the requirements of the mercantile community; the inquiries for money in London yesterday were anything but numerous, but the number of transactions effected caused not the slightest alteration in the rates, which remain at 4½ to 5 per cent. for first-class paper.

Wool—No alteration this week in our market, and the business transacted was moderate, at late rates. The quantity exported from the North-wall from the 5th to the 12th instant, inclusive, amounted to 215 bales and packs.

Cotton—A good extent of business has been done for the past few days in the Liverpool market, but prices have been somewhat irregular; the sales to-day were about 10,000 bales; those of the week were 58,510 bales; stocks, 581,000 bales. Quotations of some qualities to-day are somewhat below those of this day week.

Hemp—400 bales roping Manilla were partly sold in London on Wednesday, at £22 10s to £25; and 456 bales white, at £33 to £42 per ton.

Jute—5,000 bales were brought to sale in London on Wednesday, and about two-thirds sold at steady prices; common to good brought from £14 to £20 per ton; the sales passed off without alteration.

Hides—Salted, 32s 8d to 33s in our market; calfskins, 26s to 39s per cwt; 400 New Orleans salted, 69 to 73lbs, sold in Liverpool on Wednesday, at 4½d per lb; tare, 6 and 7lb.

Iron—Scotch pig was quoted in London on Wednesday at 51s; 100 tons spelter sold on that day at £19 17s 6d, with extra prompt. No change took place in Thursday's market.

Produce — The London market has continued dull this week. Sugar has been in limited request at late rates; and coffee, which has been also inactive, declined 6d per cwt on Tuesday. Some rather large sales of spices took place on Wednesday, at which steady prices were obtained, and pepper met a better competition. In rice or saltpetre there was little business done. The tea market also continued dull, and prices on yesterday had rather a downward tendency, and the few transactions which took place in produce, generally, were in some cases at rather lower rates. Tallow has been quiet. At Mincing-lane to-day, the sugar market closed flat, and 6d to 1s lower for refining qualities. Coffee was steady at fully 1s lower for the week. Rice was dull, and tea continued quiet, and there is no mention of this latter article having been affected by the further intelligence from China to-day. Tallow also remains quiet.

The following is Thursday's report of the London produce market, viz.:—

Sugar—Little done beyond the disposal of 177 hhds. West India; 25,800 mats Manilla were bought in at 40s to 46s 6d; and 1,264 bags Havana at 41s to 45s for yellow, and 46s to 48s for florettes.

Coffee—500 casks 250 brls. Ceylon sold unevenly at 65s to 66s for small, 67s to 68s for low middling, and 68s 6d to 72s for middling and good middling, being occasionally cheaper.

Fruit—A moderate demand prevailed for both currants and raisins.

Rice—The only transaction mentioned was 4,000 bags Necranzie, at 6s 4½d per cwt.

Cochineal—A small parcel of 50 bags went at late rates.

Cutch sold at 25s per cwt.

Ivory—Public sales of 60 tons are progressing briskly, at rather higher prices.

Oil—Linseed oil, 29s.

Tallow—Market same as yesterday. Deliveries to last evening, 569 casks; arrivals, 766.

Green Fruit—Arrivals of all kinds have been received, and, owing to the approach of the Christmas holidays, the demand is good. Some cargoes of oranges from St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal, sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at full prices. Lemons lower. Almeria grapes cleared from first hands. Nuts without alteration; a steady consumption going on. Chestnuts lower; the quality not good this season.

Provisions—The supply of bacon at our market this week has been on a fair scale, but the demand has been dull, fine qualities only supporting last week's rates. Butter has varied in prices, coarse qualities having been from 3s to 4s per cwt. lower, while fine firkins were about the same amount dearer than last week. The quantity exported from the North-wall from the 5th to the 12th instant, inclusive, amounted to 2,676 firkins, 2 brls., 9 boxes, and 20 casks.

Potatoes—Markets not so large as might be expected, and the qualities have been varied and soft. Downs, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; kemps, 6s to 7s 9d.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; furnace and smiths,' 17s per ton.

Hay—Markets have been large; prices, 2s 6d to 4s. Straw, 1s 6d to 2s 2d per cwt.

Cattle—There was a very large market at Smithfield on yesterday, and the number of fat cattle was much greater than has lately been on offer. There was a fair demand for good meat of every description, but inferior sheep were 1s 6d to 2s 6d per head lower. Beef, sinking offal, 45s to 46s, and very good 60s to 63s, choice beasts bringing a little more. The supply of pigs was also large, and prices rated at 50s to 53s per cwt. on foot. The exports from the North-wall from the 5th to the 12th instant, inclusive, comprised 3,390 head of cattle, 2,283 sheep, 3,169 sheep, and 16 calves. At London, on Thursday, the market was seasonably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts in somewhat improved condition. All breeds sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 4d per 8lb—the general top figure being 5s 4d per lb. The show of sheep was only moderate, and the mutton trade ruled firm, at very full prices. A few very inferior Downs realised 5s 8d per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was tolerably good—changed hands slowly, at late rates. There was more doing in pigs, at very full prices; but milch cows were much neglected.

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Inferior coarse beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 5s; prime Scots, &c., 5s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality, 3s 10d to 4s 6d, prime coarse wooled, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdowns, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; suckling calves each, 19s to 23s; qr old store pigs, each 23s to 30s.

Total cattle on sale—Beasts, 1,850; cows, 130; sheep, 3,684; calves, 360; pigs, 400. Foreign—Beasts, 350; sheep, 910; calves, 190.

Grain, &c.—The latest advices from New York represented that the season of canal navigation was about closed, and that no further receipts of wheat and flour at the latter city could, therefore, be expected by this channel. The stock of flour there on the 24th ultimo was estimated at about three-quarters of a million of barrels, and of wheat about three millions and a half of bushels. The home consumption is supposed to be from 55,000 to 65,000 barrels of flour per week; and after this is provided for whatever may remain, with any additional supplies, will be probably exported to the European markets. Liverpool and London continue to be the principal ports in the United Kingdom for which shipments are made, but the former is the most favoured; the quantity of wheat sent to Liverpool from the 16th to 22nd ult., for instance, having amounted to 340,466 bushels, while 171,187 bushels, or half the number only went to London, and active purchases seem to be made at the former market, as millers can use little but foreign wheat. In London, on Tuesday, an improved tone pervaded the corn trade, and wheat would have been more liberally dealt in were it not that importers were holding for higher rates. Indian corn was also in better demand on that day at full prices, and barley was also looked for, and wheat was improving in value. At Mark-lane, on last Wednesday, there was a very limited supply of English wheat on offer. For both red and white qualities there was a steady, but by no means active, demand at quite Monday's currency. Foreign wheat was in good supply, and several parcels changed hands for inland consumption at extreme rates, and floating cargoes of grain were the turn dearer. For barley there was a steady inquiry, and fine samples brought 1s per quarter more money. Oats were also in request at 6d to 1s per quarter higher; in the value of beans and peas no change took place, but country flour was held for an advance. At Manchester, on Thursday, American and French wheat, of the best quality, brought from 3d to 4d per 70 lbs, or 1s to 1s 4d per barrel more money, and English, if at all dry, was 1s per quarter higher; secondary and inferior sorts being, however, as difficult of sale as ever. French and American flour was generally held for an amendment of 6d per sack and barrel respectively, but the demand was not active, and English was unchanged; no alteration was reported in other articles. The improvement in prices in the English markets has, as was naturally to be expected, caused rates here to have an upward tendency; and at our Corn Exchange to-day sellers continued to hold for an advance. There was a poor supply of all descriptions of grain, and the demand was lively. The value of wheat may be said to have increased 6d to 1s, and Indian corn about the same, when compared with last week's rates. Oats and barley have also become somewhat dearer, and the reports of the English markets held to-day, which show prices as still tending upwards, will, no doubt, have the effect of further strengthening the demands of holders. The wheat importing into Dublin for the last few days has been from New York and Bordeaux respectively, and these sorts seem to be now most in request.

The reports of this day's market at Mark-lane shows large arrivals of foreign wheat and oats, but small of barley, with a large attendance of buyers at market, and free sales of all kinds of grain. American and French wheat sold readily to-day at 1s more money than on Monday, and English was also dearer, and it appears that only one floating cargo was left off the coast. Barley was likewise higher by 1s, oats by 6d, and Indian corn, according to one report, by 1s per quarter, and flour was also held for an advance. In Liverpool, to-day, wheat was in good consumptive demand, at Tuesday's rates. Flour was firmly held at late prices; oats and oatmeal were steady, and Indian corn was more looked after and something dearer.

The following are the London

IMPERIAL CORN AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

Week ending	Wheat s. d.	Barley s. d.	Oats. s. d.	Rye. s. d.	Beans. s. d.	Peas. s. d.
Nov. 3	59 9	40 10	23 3	36 2	49 10	42 4
— 10	58 9	41 0	23 11	36 6	51 1	44 5
— 17	58 1	41 4	23 5	36 4	50 8	46 9
— 24	56 3	40 1	23 3	34 4	48 11	48 4
Dec. 1	54 10	39 1	22 8	35 11	48 10	45 11
— 8	52 7	39 2	22 5	35 0	47 9	45 0
Aggregate average of the 6 weeks	56 9	40 6	23 2	35 9	49 6	45 5
Duty on Foreign Corn.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	63,199	Rye	186
Barley	85,615	Beans	2,758
Oats	12,244	Peas	2,067

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Our market to-day was poorly supplied and every description of grain met a firm demand at a slight improvement on the corn currencies of Tuesday, especially for middling qualities.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
White wheat,	30 0 to 32 6			Oatmeal,	15 0 to	17 0	
Red do.	27 0		31 0	Rapeseed,	26 0		30 0
Barley,	16 0		61 0	Bakers' flour	19 0		23 0
Bere,	16 6		17 6	Indian corn			
Oats,	13 0		16 0	480 brls.	38 0		40 0

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—Weather dry and cold. Foreign arrivals liberal of wheat and oats, small of barley. Large attendance of buyers. Free sales making by all kinds of grain. Wheat and barley 1s, and oats 6d dearer than on Monday. Flour held for 1s advance on sacks, and 6d on barrels, with free takers at Monday's prices.

USBORNE'S REPORT, DEC. 14.—English wheat dearer. American and French sell freely at 1s more money than on Monday. Floating cargoes only one left off coast. Barley and beans rather dearer. Oats 6d per quarter dearer. Maize 1s dearer than on Monday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—A large attendance. Wheat in good consumptive demand at Tuesday's prices. Flour firmly held at late rates. Oats and oatmeal steady. Indian corn more looked after, and ground yellow must be quoted 6d per quarter dearer since last market day.—(Messrs. Morton, Bros., & Maddock's report.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar—Although more business was transacted at the decline noticed last week, still there is an absence of animation, and the general tone of the market is weak. Coffee, no alteration, the business consisting of retail lots of red, 300 bags in all, on spot, without change in value, and a cargo of Rio, and 4,000 bags of superior quality afloat for a near Continental export at 60s per cwt. Rice—Business on the spot is confined to small lots at a reduction of 9d to 1s per cwt. from the late highest point, and the market closes without animation. Tea—More business doing here during the last week, but prices show no alteration. Tallow—Fair inquiry, and prices remain exactly same as last week.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DEC. 14.—We have again a dull market, and some irregularity begins to manifest itself. Export yarns are with few exceptions tolerably firm, but home trade yarns have given way this week considerably, and cloth is accumulating in first hands; indeed there is so little doing in it that prices cannot be tested.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 13.—No. 1, 50s 8d to 50s 9d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; No. 3, 49s 9d to 50s. Market firm.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—Wheat 1s dearer, but advance checks business. Fine barley rather better. No change in other articles.

BELFAST CORN MARKET.—(Henderson's Report.)—Farmers supplies moderate; wheat unchanged; oats 2d, and oatmeal 6d per cwt. lower. At the Corn Exchange a firm market and moderate business passing at full rates of last week.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 14.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 62s 1,100 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 14.—White wheat, 25s 0d to 33s 0d; red ditto, 23s 0d to 29s 3d; barley 16s 6d to 26s 6d; oats, 12s 0d to 15s 10d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Our market to-day was seasonably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts in somewhat improved condition. All breeds sold briskly, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday, of 4d per 8lbs., the general top figure being 5s 4d per 8lbs. The show of sheep was only moderate, and the mutton trade ruled firm, at full prices. A few very superior Downs realised 5s 8d per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, changed hands slowly at late rates. There was more doing in pigs, at very full prices; but milch cows were neglected.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen 4s 6d to 5s; prime Scots, &c., 5s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s; suckling calves 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,850; cows, 130; sheep, 3,682; calves, 360; pigs, 400. Foreign—Beasts, 350; sheep, 910; calves, 190.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

General averages of grain made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	52s 7d	39s 2d	22s 5d	35s 0d	47s 9d	45s 0d
Six weeks	56s 9d	40s 6d	23s 2d	35s 9d	49s 6d	45s 5d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	63,199	85,615	12,244	186	2,758	2,067

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, Dec. 14—ARRIVED—Holyhead, Bangor, slates; Sarah, Arklow, silver ore; John and William, Oban, potatoes; Strathclutha, Larne, potatoes; Koh-i-noor, Runcorn, salt; Scotia, Arklow, William, Carnarvon, slates; Industry, Liverpool, wheat; Star, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Dorothea and Mary, Bridgewater, bricks.—17 colliers.

SAILED—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Fanny, Chepstow, oats; Zampa, Sunderland, salt cake; Empress, Wexford, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Star, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Dec. 15.
Morning, 12h 30m | Evening, 12h 51m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec. 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 pm Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 pm Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be Registered. To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear their proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Henry VIII." and "The Wonder."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Eustache," "Loves Disguise," Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "The Happy Man."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 8th, amounted to 68,942, making a daily average of 11,490 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds

ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES,"
THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.

The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for

ONE PENNY.

In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

RICH VELVET MANTLES.
MRS. ALLEN
Will THIS DAY show a Case of the RICHEST VELVET MANTLES ever shown in Dublin.
An early inspection will oblige.
108, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provost's.)

BLACK VELVET, SEALSKIN, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM and SONS, 12, Westmoreland-street, solicit inspection of their present superb stock of above goods of Newest Parisian Shapes, at moderate prices.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.
His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, when visiting the Cattle Show on Tuesday last, was graciously pleased to select, from the stock of
FRIEZES
exhibited by
Messrs. BROWNE AND PAYNE,
OF SACKVILLE-STREET,
Several Garments of Irish Manufactured Frieze, which obtained the First-class Medal from the Royal Dublin Society.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
18s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
64, DAME-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the late Steevens' School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

FINE ART GALLERY,
15, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.
B. WATKINS, Artist, Importer and Restorer of Pictures (formerly of Bachelor's walk, and recently of Parliament-street, London), begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs to his Collection of
Ancient and Modern Pictures,
of the various Schools, now on view at his above residence.
B. WATKINS also begs to refer to his Artistic qualifications as a Restorer of Paintings, having had upwards of thirty years' experience, and been favoured with the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of this country and England.
Collections Arranged and Catalogued, and Opinions given.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTORY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland.
These Extensive Premises will be
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst.,
with a large and magnificent assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DISPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET,
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
To those who wish for a really useful Suit for morning Wear, my
CHEVIOT TWEED SUIT,
(all Wool),
for FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent Value,
while for a still better class of suits for General Wear, my
FIFTY-FIVE SHILLING SUIT
will be found thoroughly useful.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT,
RICHARD ALLEN.

WINTER MANTLES.
We have now the largest stock, for this season, of Sealskin, good quality, from One to Two Guineas; Black and Brown French and German Sattara Cloths, French cut Plushes, &c., &c.
A variety of Mantles from 13s. 6d., suitable for Presents.
Respectfully,
JOSEPH MANNING,
Exclusive Mantle Manufactor,
23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest Novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS,
and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses.
Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

SALE OF MANTLES.
Twenty to Forty per Cent. Reduced.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.,
Are clearing out their Stock of Warm Mantles at the above reduction. An early call is recommended.
P.S.—A lot of Shawls preparing for sale.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR CHRISTMAS.
33, KILDARE-STREET.
MRS. and MISS DAY
Beg respectfully to invite attention to their present superb Stock of Children's Winter Dresses, Pelisses, &c. They will be found in every point extremely attractive, both as regards variety, novelty, and moderation in prices. Ladies' Own Materials made up in the neatest manner.
N.B.—Wanted, a Clever Needlewoman, at the above establishment; one who can work the sewing machine would be preferred.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

ON the receipt of more full intelligence from China, we naturally turn to that portion of it which speaks of the treatment which the prisoners received. There can now be no doubt that the malignity and cruelty of the Tartars were exercised to the utmost. Messrs. Parkes and Loch, upon whom naturally the highest value would be set, and whom the Tartars would desire to retain alive in order to obtain more favourable terms, were treated barbarously. Their wrists were bound by cords behind their backs, they were placed on horseback, and thus compelled to follow the first movements of the Tartar cavalry. They were compelled to kotoo to every petty Mandarin, and their faces were rubbed in the dust. Carried to Pekin they were placed in dungeons, beaten, and insufficiently fed. From this we may form a judgment respecting the treatment of the rest. There is an ominous silence respecting Captain Anderson and Mr. de Norman; we are told, perhaps in pity, that they died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received. There is no information respecting Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby. Until the arrival of the next mail we can only hope that they have escaped from the proverbial cruelty of the Tartars.

There appears to have been considerable delay in the movement of the Allied armies. On the 23rd of September the troops were "in camp seven miles "from Pekin;" yet, it was not until the 3rd of October that they marched towards the city. Whether to the last the commanders delayed, expecting that the Chinese would negociate and come to terms, or whether it was necessary to secure the spoil of Tung-chow before moving further, or whether it was determined to await for a while, through a hope that the prisoners might be restored, there was a clear delay at the camp of ten entire days. On the 6th of October—that is, three days after—an earthwork was taken, and on the next day the Emperor's summer palace, Yuen-min-yuen, was looted. Again, six days were spent in bringing up the siege guns and placing them in position, and on the 13th of October Pekin capitulated. There may have been grave reasons for this delay which civilians at a distance cannot estimate; but, certainly, ample time was given to the "Dragon King" to prepare for flight, taking with him what he valued most.

The rough statement of the telegrams, respecting the "looting" of the palace, reminds us of the spoiling of Bagdad, or Seringapatam. Quite characteristically with what we know of the nature of the Tartar Court, the guard of the palace was formed of 400 eunuchs. Halls, state and private bedrooms, anterooms, boudoirs, and retired cabinets, were traversed by the soldiery. The palace from end to end was one scene of fairy splendour, suddenly transformed to demon wreck. There were glittering screens, wrought in the most delicate tracery of Oriental art; porcelain vases absolutely unpurchaseable, lattice work of the rarest description, wantonly shattered into fragments. Wardrobes there were of every article of dress, embroidered with the goblin symbols. 80,000 pieces of Chinese silk, worth 30 dollars a piece, were thrown down, trampled on, or unfolded, and used as ropes to tie articles of greater value upon the waggons. A treasury was discovered containing a vast quantity of gold in nuggets, and bars of silver.

Then came all the wild waste and reckless destruction which war brings, when soldier cheers on soldier, and the plunderer casts away what he has just seized to gain a richer prey. The treasure saved is valued at 61,000 dollars, and is to be divided as prize money on the spot. If the troops receive less than they would in England, they will not have to endure the wearisome delay which has befallen the expectants of the Indian prize money. All the portable articles of booty were brought together and sold by auction. Even in that hurried sale, where there were no capitalists, the proceeds realised the amount of 32,000 dollars, probably not a hundredth part of the value. The army, catching the Oriental spirit of the place, presented Sir Hope Grant with a huge jug of gold, of great value, as his special prize. The telegram reports that a strange order had been issued, to the effect that none of the British regiments except those actually on the spot at Pekin should share in the spoil. This order is one calculated to create jealousy, and seems to be unjust. The troops at Tien-tsin and Tung-chow would gladly have marched upon Pekin, if permitted. They enabled the rest of the army to advance, and secured their rere. At sea, every ship within sight of an engagement shares the proceeds of the capture; and when the whole force employed is so small every man should share in the spoils of Pekin.

There is a rumour that the Allied Commanders intend to evacuate Pekin, and to winter at Tien-tsin. The latter town is readily accessible by sea, and the people are partial to Europeans. But we trust that Pekin will not be evacuated until the accumulated wealth of two centuries of rapacity, stored in the underground treasuries of the Palace Fort of Pekin, are safely stowed on board British and French ships, to reimburse both nations for the costs of the war.

THERE are strong symptoms of a universal outbreak among all the Continental "Nationalities." Prince Couza, the favoured of Napoleon, heads the movement in the semi-independent provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. To these provinces five *Sardinian* vessels laden with arms and ammunition had been sent from Genoa. Three of these vessels were seized by the Turkish authorities at the Sulina mouth of the Danube; two managed to pass up the river. The Moldavians and Wallachians profess to be Sclaves, but Russia claims to be the great head of Panslavism. Hence Russia has sent a threatening missive to Prince Couza, and has placed a body of 12,000 men in Bessarabia, close upon the frontier line. The army sent by Sardinia must have been intended to equip the mountaineers of Hungary and Servia.

The Turkish provinces, properly so called, are surrounded by a belt of semi-independent provinces, inhabited chiefly by Christians of the Greek Church. Among these, latterly, very numerous conversions have taken place to the Latin Church, or rather to that branch of it protected by France, who has played the same game there as in Syria. Everyone of these provinces is in a ferment of agitation. The Porte, by the advice of Sir L. Bulwer, has despatched Ismael Pasha to examine into the cause of the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; but Servia and Montenegro are also disturbed, and it is not a Turkish commissioner who will tranquillise them.

Again, we read of disturbances at Pesth, and agitation throughout Hungary. The Hungarians

demand, under four heads, the restoration of the constituti on of 1848, exacted from Austria when Radetzki had been driven into the Quadrilateral, and Vienna itself was in revolt. Hungarian and even Polish legions are being organised in Piedmont, and all outward appearances portend a general outbreak of detached or annexed nationalities in the ensuing spring.

Our "columns for correspondence" during the last week have been the battle-field of a friendly contest. Christmas Day falls on a Tuesday this year, and there is a natural anxiety on the part of the hard-worked men of this city to secure a lengthened holiday. Some are for closing all public establishments from Saturday evening until Wednesday morning; others again, very truly remarking that Christmas Eve, which falls on Monday, is the most busy day in the year, wish that St. Stephen's Day should be the holiday. Those who wish to spend their Christmas at a distance would prefer the former arrangement. The latter would be equally desirable to those who remain in Dublin.

We are sure that the heads of the large establishments in Dublin are just as anxious to give their employes a lengthened holiday, as the employes are to receive it. The particular day should be decided, not by the wishes of either employers or employed, but by a regard for the interests of the Public. To many, the closing of all shops on Christmas Eve would be a serious inconvenience, if that closing took place without due notice. Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Company have already intimated that they will close their establishment from Saturday until Wednesday morning. The public will, we are sure, duly estimate this sacrifice of profit on the part, not only of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Company, but on the part of all who act with similar disinterestedness. Purchases can be made on Saturday or on Wednesday, and they will be lessened in consequence of this liberality. But the convenience of the public is still to be consulted. To many, such as to servants, Christmas Eve is the only holiday of the year. If all the shops were closed on that day, the festival would lose half its genial character. There are numbers of workmen and labourers, besides, to whom a cessation of business for three consecutive days would be a serious loss. They who have salaries running on, whether they are actually at work or not, should consider the comfort of those who depend on their work from day to day. The question is one which should be argued dispassionately, and decided chiefly by a consideration for the poor.

St. James' Church was one of those long, low, ancient buildings, half in the country and half in town, which sufficed for the parish when the Protestant population was not nearly so numerous as it is. It was a quaint old structure, with some crumbling memorials of city worthies long gone to rest. Its churchyard presents a curious scene once a year, when survivors keep up an ancient custom, dating, we believe, from Pagan times, and deck the graves with garlands and flowers. On to-morrow the parishioners open the fine new Church which replaces the old edifice. The building is really an ornament to the city, and its Victorian spire may be seen from a great distance. The interior is light and airy and affords ample accommodation for the vastly increased congregation attached to it. We congratulate the parishioners on possessing so beautiful a church, surrounded by old associations, and we trust that the liberality of the contributions to-morrow will be all they could desire at this Christmas time.

The *Times* on the Italian Policy of Napoleon III.:—

The Emperor of the French is at this moment exceedingly anxious to conciliate the good opinion and hearty confidence of the great European community. Not only has the Emperor been lavish of soothing professions; he has accompanied those professions with acts exceedingly well calculated to gain credit for them. He has not, indeed, given back to Sardinia the provinces of Savoy and Nice, but he has entered with some vigour on the career of free trade, and has made considerable concessions in favour of freedom of discussion both by speech and writing. No man so powerful and so uncontrolled ever paid a more marked deference to the voice of public opinion. Turn to another side of the character and conduct of this extraordinary man, and we may truly say that no crowned head ever made greater sacrifices than he has done for the cause of Italy. Of the honour of complete and total disinterestedness he has been studious to deprive himself by accepting, or rather exacting, a miserably inadequate return for his services in the cession of the provinces of Nice and Savoy. But even this ungracious and impolitic claim, though it has shaken the confidence of Europe and chilled the gratitude of Italy, cannot be said to have cancelled the magnitude of the obligation due to the man without whom the fairest land in Europe would still be subject to the degrading tyranny of priests and police. How strange that a man with so many claims to the gratitude and good-will of his fellow-creatures, whom many believe anxious to be liberal and beneficent, and all believe anxious to appear so, should, at the very moment when he is striving to create a favourable impression by one series of acts, be so acting as to annihilate that impression, and make himself an object of fear and dislike to the very communities which he has loaded with benefits. The Emperor Napoleon, as is well known, gave his assent to the invasion of the Roman States by Piedmont, but at the same time he withdrew his Ambassador from Turin, thus making manifest the most emphatic condemnation in public of a proceeding which he secretly approved. Yet even this everybody was anxious to overlook. The withdrawal of the Ambassador, it was said, was necessary to appease the French clergy, and the invasion of the Roman States to check the course of Italian Revolution.

All men hoped that this eccentricity was the last, but the ambiguities of Rome have been quite thrown into the shade by the point-black contradictions of Naples. The Emperor has taken several opportunities to profess, though rather tardily, his adhesion to the doctrine of non-intervention, and so long as there seemed the slightest chance that the King of Naples would maintain himself against his assailants, France showed no disposition to interfere. But when the defence, however protracted, had plainly become hopeless, the Emperor of the French changed his policy, and non-intervention was heard of no more. The King of Naples was forced to abandon the line of the Volturno and fall back upon the Garigliano, and the Piedmontese fleet was ready to co-operate with the army in forcing this second line. Here the French Admiral, Barbier de Tinan, interfered, and forbade the assistance of the fleet; but, fortunately for the cause of Italy, he met with his match in Admiral Persano, who refused to abstain from co-operating with the land force unless compelled to do so by actual violence. This the French Admiral hesitated to employ, and so the King of Naples was forced by the combined action to retreat, and throw himself into the fortress of Gaeta. Here the same course of obstruction has been renewed with more resolution and greater success. The French have occupied Terracina, and by their fleet have kept open the naval communication with Gaeta, and prevented an attack from that side on which the fortress is most vulnerable. If the King of Naples still retains a single foot of his kingdom—if the army and artillery of Sardinia are kept occupied in this remote corner, the honour of the achievement is entirely due to the Emperor of the French, without whose active interference any prolonged resistance by the Neapolitan army would have been impossible. Nor is this all. While providing for the troops of Victor Emmanuel the absorbing occupation of a winter siege, the Emperor of the French has not been unmindful of the interests of the rest of what was once the kingdom of Naples. Many thousands of the Royal Army who had crossed into the States of the Church the Emperor of the French has sent back into Naples, although he cannot but know that they will employ themselves either in reactionary movements or in brigandage—an occupation congenial to men of their education and training. In all this the French Emperor incurs a frightful responsibility in the face of France, of Italy, and of Europe. That he is prolonging the struggle in the interest of the House of Bourbon, the bitter and irreconcilable enemies of his policy, his family, and his dynasty, nobody can suppose. The only reasonable interpretation to be put on such conduct is, that it is intended to produce the result which it actually does produce. That result may be stated in very few words. The people of Naples, degraded and barbarised by centuries of tyranny, are unable to appreciate the magnitude and importance of the revolution which has been made rather for them than by them. The priests are in many cases busy in the cause of reaction, and the late army is everywhere diligent in the acquisition of plunder. A frightful anarchy reigns throughout the Southern part of the Peninsula, life and property are frightfully insecure, and even in Naples men best consult their safety by not venturing out after dark. These things are partly the natural result of a sudden and violent revolution among a degraded population, partly to be accounted for by Mazzinian intrigues, and partly by the sudden flinging of a whole army upon a community by no means able to absorb or assimilate it. The remedy is obvious enough. It does not lie, as Mr. Bright would doubtless tell us, in Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, nor yet in the preaching of sermons either dogmatic or moral, or yet in the establishment of institutions for the training and instruction of youth. The acuteness of the disease requires a shorter and a sharper remedy. The whole kingdom of Naples must be placed under military control, and the reign of brigandage extinguished by the steady application of armed force. Nobody can doubt that this would have been done long ago if Victor Emmanuel had been allowed to dispose of his own gallant and effective army; but obliged to watch Austria on the Po, hampered and embarrassed in the States of the Church by the ever-widening circle of French occupation, and detained before a paltry fortress by the defensive alliance into which France seems to have entered with the ex-King of Naples, Victor Emmanuel has not the means at his disposal to restore peace and order to his newly-acquired dominions.

And for these growing evils who is responsible? Who but the Sovereign who, having, for his own purposes, treated the state of things which naturally led to the Neapolitan Revolution, now, also for his own purposes, protracts the agony of that revolution, and prolongs over the whole South of Italy the uncontrolled reign of anarchy, pillage, and murder? It is the fashion to say the conduct of the Emperor of the French in this matter is ambiguous and inexplicable. To us it appears neither one nor the other. We need not trouble ourselves with inquiring why the continuance of the present lamentable condition of Southern Italy is desired by the Emperor of the French. We are content to believe that it is so, and that, for the purpose of prolonging a state of things discreditable to a revolution hitherto unstained by crime, and dangerous to the throne of Victor Emmanuel and the cause of Italian unity, the French Emperor is content to support by force of arms the two most detested tyrannies in Europe, and to imperil whatever credit he may have obtained by his recent steps in the direction of commercial and political liberality.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The question proposed by "Clericus" should, we think, be made the subject of reference to the Income-tax Commissioners.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

China and the prospects of our forces in the event of a military occupation of Pekin occupy the minds of men here, and the coming news by Marseilles is eagerly watched for. How the Foreign Office procured the intelligence already published remains a mystery, but it is supposed to have reached by Malta. The most experienced in military movements, including old Indian officers, look forward with alarm to our forces remaining in China for the winter without reinforcements, and point us to the disasters attendant on the determination of a small force to hold Canton, as the probable fate of men tempted by success into over security. Naturally those engaged on the London press are anxious for the safety of their collaborateur, who has left in England a wife and children, for though the *Times* is in the habit of insuring the lives of its correspondents sent on critical embassies, the chances of his danger and loss to his young family excite a ready sympathy.

Nineveh and Layard for Southwark. The result seems to have taken the inhabitants of the borough by surprise. The local interests are at present unusually strong, owing to the claims of wharfingers for compensation, should the Thames embankment scheme be carried out, and Scovell, the largest wharfinger, had naturally their cares at heart. The Dissenters (strong in the borough) and the Wesleyan Methodists were decidedly against the Ninevite; but, in the clubs, the betting was high in favour of Layard, on the ground that the Rothschilds were backing him. A candidate must feel unwonted pluck who knows that the money bags of Capel Court swell with agony for his success. Various reasons are assigned for the monarch of commerce backing Layard. Some have it that the chairman of the Ottoman Bank could not be spared from the house when questions on the Ottoman Empire had to be solved. Others find a clue in the well-known determination of these chiefs of the Hebrew nation to gather around them a number of able men attached by interest, on the plan that the Conservative Party always sought the pick of England for their boroughs—perhaps under the hope that one day the dreams of Disraeli's youth will be realised in a member of the Hebrew faith as our Prime Minister. I do not intend to catalogue all the reasons put forward, but can only say that these masters of finance pull such leading strings here as can return their nominees either to Parliament or the Corporation. I should be sorry to insinuate that money was spent injudiciously, but it is a fact nearly every second tap-room was placarded in favour of the winning man, and a rare event in politics—these licensed vintners professed to work gratuitously. The amount of cab accommodation also required a good supply, as all the other machinery. But I forgive Layard's hit against the Irish people, in denouncing his opponents, that from their forces and conditions they must have crossed the Channel, and congratulate the nation on securing an able man, and the Ministry another thorn in their side—a more festering one also than the brave old Charlie, who was ever within boatswain's cry of the Secretary to the Admiralty.

It is said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enamoured of the amount which the penny tax on cheques has contributed without any fiscal exertion on the Treasury purposes to extend it to Post-office orders. I suppose its next phase will be seen in its application to railway tickets for distances above ten miles. With reference to money orders, our Australian colony has shot ahead of us, as the Government transmit them there by electric wire at a charge of sixpence for ten pounds. The French Government has just originated a system of post-office conveyance in Paris, by which postage labels are sold at the rate of about ten for a penny (to speak of English coins), one of which will carry a newspaper from one end of the city to the other. This is a contrast to the dread with which the English Post Office authorities look upon the transmission of the popular sheet.

A polite request, such as only Frenchmen know how to deliver, has been made to our newspapers not to chronicle the movements of the Empress beyond what is absolutely necessary. This accounts for the retirement which she has been allowed at Claridge's this past week. The Emperor, it is said, is already dissatisfied with the cool reception which his popular reforms have met with at the hands of the moderate party in France, and considers how he can retrace his steps. The rumour is again revived that Thouvenel will replace Count Fiahault at our Court before long. The statement that Mr. Crauford, M.P., brother-in-law of Count Schiff, and Mr. Ashurst, Mazzini's friend and solicitor, attended to call on Garibaldi at Caprera, and induce him to visit England, has been contradicted; but you are not to imagine from this that such an intention was never formed. Many Englishmen dread the patriot's safety there, and conjure up pictures of his assassination at the hands of open enemies or pretended friends, who would be well paid for the achievement if successful; but those who know Garibaldi best declare his life is charmed, and ridicule the notion of his being removed here to prevent such attempts. I believe the moderate thinkers here are decidedly opposed to the notion of the ex-Dictator coming amongst us, as they dread his being made the tool of, and engrossed by the zealots who got up the British Legion, and who, in London at any rate, belong to the extreme Red party. However, the generous enthusiasm of the entire British people would soon overcome this difficulty, and, by contact with him, imbue him with their feelings.

Lord Ranelagh has written to the several commanding officers of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, inviting them to aid him in getting up a sham fight for Easter Monday next. He has chosen for the scene of operations a range of ground extending over seven miles, in the neighbourhood of Croydon, over which he has obtained leave to march the men, and in commemorating the plan thus early, he is anxious to prevent any difficulties such as marred the sport at Chiselhurst. The authorities are, I believe, also in correspondence with some of the leading spirits in the movement with respect to the advisability of starting a camp in the spring on some of the hills near London, and giving the men some notion of active life. The subject, wherever mooted, has been caught up with great enthusiasm.

Rowsell, not satisfied with failure, meditates an excursion of working men to Paris the Christmas week.

Havelock's statute, by Bellnes, for which the peoples pennies were subscribed, will be put up, it is expected, this month, on its intended site at Charing Cross.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 13.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included the Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, the Prince Louis of Hesse, the Princess of Leiningen, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Miss Van de Weyer, Baron von Westerweller, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Lord Clarence Paget, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The Empress of the French arrived at Folkestone on Wednesday night at 10-40, and immediately proceeded to the Pavilion Hotel, where a suite of apartments had been engaged for her reception.

On Thursday morning the Empress left the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, at 10-40, and embarked from the South-eastern Company's quay, on board the Imperial corvette La Corse, Captain Fouillioy, which immediately steamed out of the harbour.

Her Majesty would travel by special train from Boulogne to Paris.

Death of the Earl of Aberdeen.—We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Aberdeen, who expired at twenty minutes to two o'clock a.m., on Friday morning, at Argyle House, the family mansion in Argyle-street, Regent-street. Lord Aberdeen had been in a precarious state of health for some weeks past, and for the last fortnight all hopes of his ultimate recovery were abandoned.

Lieutenant J. R. Buchanan has arrived in town, at his residence, 24, Leinster-square, Rathmines, from the county of Wexford.

Surgeon G. S. Buchanan has arrived at 24, Leinster-square, Rathmines, from his residence, Rahsenbeg House, county of Wexford.

The Church.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), DECEMBER 16.

College Chapel—Chant, "Venite"—Boyce (D). Psalms—Robinson and Boyce. Service—Rogers (D). Anthem—"I will love thee"—Clarke.

Chapel Royal—Chant, Stevenson. Service—Mendelssohn. Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord"—Purcell.

St. Patrick's Cathedral—Chant, Minchin. Service, "Magnificat"—Minchin. Anthem, "Awake, awake"—Wise

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The Army.

The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel at the Plymouth division of Royal Marine Light Infantry has become vacant by the decease of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hooker, C.B. The deceased officer had served in the corps of Royal Marines upwards of thirty years, his commission as Second Lieutenant bearing date the 30th of January, 1830.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant George Worsfold, additional, to the Desperate; John H. Tully, second master, additional to the Cumberland, for the Griffin; James Harvey, surgeon, to the Mars; and William Nottridge, clerk, to the Jason.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

LOOTING OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S PALACE.

Indiscriminate loot was allowed for two days. The public reception hall, the state and private bedrooms, anterooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment, have been ransacked, articles of native and foreign workmanship taken and broken if too large to be carried away. Ornamental lattice work screens, ornaments, jars, clocks, watches, and other pieces of mechanism, curtains and furniture, none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive wardrobes of every articles of dress—coats, embroidered with silk and gold, traced in the Imperial Dragon pattern; boots, head dresses, fans, &c. In fact, the rooms were all but filled with them. There must have been from 70,000 to 80,000 pieces of silks in rolls, which, at Canton, cost 20 or 30 dollars each Hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them. Men were throwing them at each other, and taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of the carts filled with them. A treasury, containing a large quantity of gold ingots and silver, is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French. The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed. A party of the French went through the apartments, breaking everything that remained, mirrors, screens, &c., in revenge for the treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received. Much indignation has been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. Only those of the troops who marched to the last halting-place are to participate in the prize money, all the rest at the depot at Tung-chow and elsewhere, being excluded. The Commander-in-Chief and general officers, have waived their right to share. A gold jug, of great value, was presented to the Commander-in-Chief, by the army. A general order from the British Commander-in-Chief desired that all articles taken by officers and men were to be sent for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles brought away by themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful and curious souvenirs were thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realised 32,000 dollars, which, with the value of the treasure estimated at 61,000 dollars, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN CHINA.

Some painful rumours circulated in the metropolis yesterday, respecting the treatment supposed to have been experienced by the prisoners in China, and it appears to be assumed that the Government has received information on the subject. The Government has not, however, received any information on the subject, and the official dispatches will not arrive till to-morrow.

SUSPENSION OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Naples, 14th.—For the last three days hostilities against Gaeta, have been suspended. It is hoped that an early success will attend the efforts of diplomacy to arrive at a peaceable arrangement.

HUNGARIAN AND POLISH MILITARY EMEUTE.

The same journal also publishes accounts from Pesth, according to which some Hungarian and Polish soldiers fraternised while drinking spirits together in a coffee house, and made a demonstration in favour of these nationalities; they also tore yellow and black stripes off their trousers. They were carried to prison by a military patrol.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

The *Austrian Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Pesth, dated 11th December, announcing that some inhabitants of that city had resolved on sending an address to the Chancellor, which had also been communicated to the other comitas for their acceptance. This address contained the following points:—First—The convocation of the Hungarian Diet at the earliest possible period, on the basis of the electoral law of 1848; secondly—The promulgation of the press law of 1848; thirdly—The collection of taxes due to be suspended till the assembly of the Diet; fourthly—No judges but those elected by the people to hold office in the different comitas.

SARDINIAN EXPEDITION TO THE DANUBE.

Constantinople, Dec. 13.—An angry discussion has taken place between the Porte and the Sardinian Minister on account of some Sardinian vessels having left for the Danube with munitions of war, supposed to be destined for Hungary or Servia. Three of the vessels were stopped by order of the Sultan, and two have proceeded. A commission of inquiry has been named for Bosnia and the Herzegovinia.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.

News of further defeats of the Russians has been received from Circassia. The mutineers were commanded by Ismael Pasha and Mehemet Bey.

OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.

The question of the occupation of Syria is still being discussed. The Porte appears likely to accede.

SPANISH POLITICS.

Madrid, 13th.—The *Espana* says the chiefs of the moderates have deliberated on their future course of conduct. Senor Gonzales stated the necessity for the party to coalesce either with the absolutionists or the revolutionary party, and when the proposition was discussed he expressed his intention of joining the revolutionary party.

FRANCE.

Vienna, Friday.—This night Count Galuchowski took leave of the functionaries of the Ministry of the Interior. Baron Schmerling will to-morrow enter upon his duties as Minister of that department. Dr. Berger has given notice of appeal in the affair of M. Riether.

DENMARK.

Hamburg, Dec. 14.—Denmark will reserve the question of the redemption of the Stadt dues for the Elbe Tolls Commission.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL.

Taranako advices are to October 13. General Pratt had returned to Taranako to protect that place from the anticipated attack by the Waikows. The Waikows were not then expected for a week. Captain Peasley, R.E., was reported wounded in the leg at Kaihi on 11th.

Revivalism is spreading in the gold fields. Several poor women have become insane.

Several of the Victoria Colonies boast of 5,000 volunteers.

Sydney, Oct. 24.—Business generally quiet. Ale and porter much inquired for; prices firmer.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

Londonderry, Friday.—The Montreal Company's steamship Anglo-Saxon, arrived in Lough Foyle, at 8 a.m., and sailed for Portland, at 4 p.m. All well.

NEW REFORM BILL FOR 1861.

Last night Mr. Gilpin, M.P. for Northampton, and who holds the office of Secretary of the Poor Law Board, in an address to his constituents, announced that though he was not one of the Cabinet, and could know nothing definitely of their plans, yet he had every reason to believe, speaking by permission, but not on authority, that it was the intention of Lord J. Russell to introduce into Parliament, in the ensuing session, a Reform Bill similar in its general provisions to that of last session, but with some modifications. He called on the people to send in petitions by thousands to the House of Commons on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for this day.

The Channel Islands are not included in the Anglo-French treaty, but the Director-General of the French Customs has granted the privilege of importing goods into France on the same conditions as if they came from England.

On the 11th the Imperial line-of-battle ship Fontenoy, lying at Toulon, received orders to proceed to Gaeta, to replace the Alexander.

The El Dorado frigate leaves Toulon on the 15th for Alexandria, with 2,000,000 francs in specie, and an unusual quantity of stores for the fleet and army in China. The Ulloa will shortly leave for the same destination, also carrying 2,000,000 francs in specie, and whatever stores the El Dorado may be unable to take.

Disastrous inundations have taken place in Spain. The Bodages Asylum was swept away, and many children were killed and injured.

Mr. Charles Ayling, late traveller to Messrs. Holdsworth, manufacturer, at Bradford and Halifax, obtained £2,000 damages yesterday, in an action against the South Eastern Railway Company, for injuries on the line.

Two Sardinian steam frigates arrived at Naples on the 10th, with 10 battalions Bersagliari, and immediately left to bring additional troops.

Vienna, 14th Dec.—The *Osteutscher Post*, in a leading article, says the accumulation of arms and ammunition in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the organisation of Foreign Legions in Italy, are to be attributed to an extensive scheme which partly aims at the separation of those provinces from the Porte, and partly at a rising of several other nationalities. Not only a Hungarian, but also a Polish Legion, has been organised. In view of this state of things, Russia dispatched a threatening declaration to Prince Couza, and has concentrated 12,000 men in Bessarabia.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

A general meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday, at their office, No. 42, Upper Sackville-street, to receive the usual half-yearly report of the council and to consider the notices of motion given by the Earl of Clancarty.

There was a considerable number of members present.

Lord Clonbrock, president of the society, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the secretary, Mr. J. B. Thornhill, read the following report of the council:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In presenting the usual half-yearly report to the general meeting, your council have much pleasure in drawing your attention to the marked progress which the society has made within the last twelve months.

The increase of members from the 24th November, 1859, to the 14th December, 1860, is 159; while the decrease by deaths and officially notified retirements does not exceed 21—11 by death, 10 by retirement.

Your council have reason to congratulate you upon the success of your annual cattle show at Cork, which must prove most beneficial to the province of Munster, from the introduction of all the recent improvements in machinery. The attendance of visiters at the show yard was never exceeded at any of your former shows. The entries for competition in the various classes were numerous and well represented. The exhibition of sheep on this occasion called forth special commendation. In this department of the show it was a gratifying feature that many sheep of Irish birth and breeding were highly distinguished in several classes. Receipts and expenditure are as follows:

Cork Cattle Show, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

To receipts from Local Committee towards payment of premiums	£500	13	0
" balance to debit	322	4	9
	£822	19	9

EXPENDITURE.

By amount of premiums awarded, including cost of medals	£663	17	6
" travelling expenses of judges	57	1	6
" printing for show	31	9	2
" expenses, secretary and staff	32	10	5
" sundries, including advertisements ...	37	13	2
	£822	19	9

The collection of implements was the most attractive ever exhibited at any of your shows, and we have reason to believe that the results were highly satisfactory to the exhibitors from both sides of the Channel, who were so numerously represented. It would be difficult to overestimate the beneficial influence which such displays of these useful aids to labour must exercise upon the minds of agriculturists, who seemed to inspect them with intelligent curiosity. Were proof wanting that good really did result from the implement department of the exhibition, it can be found in the fact that a large number of the implements and machines shown, including the steam cultivator of Mr. Smith, were sold to agriculturists of the county of Cork. Your council conceive that in no way could your society render greater benefit to the cause of improved agriculture than by bringing prominently under the notice of the farmer those invaluable inventions, by the use of which man is placed above the condition of a drudge; by which it may truly be said labour is saved, and the labourer exalted.

The principal attraction, as might be expected, was when the steam plough and steam cultivator were at work. The former exhibited its power on old pasture land, for a considerable time laid down, composed of a rather stiff soil, containing numerous stones. Smith's cultivator was worked also on an old lea, the soil of which was of a very stubborn description. The local committee not having supplied themselves with a dynamometer, we cannot speak of the exact force used in the trials.

Gray's swing plough and Howard's H H wheel plough, each drawn by a pair of horses, were set to work, and turned up about twenty perches, the furrow 9 by 6.

The working of these and other standard implements enabled the observers to judge of the relative power of the steam cultivator, which was tested in the same field, and worked in a most satisfactory manner, and is capable of grubbing or breaking up about three and a half statute acres per day of ten hours, including stoppages, at a cost of about 13s 4d per acre, or for 6s 8d per day. While the steam cultivator was the object of general attraction in one field, Fowler's steam plough was attracting still greater in the other, which, with a twelve-horse power self-moving engine, windlass, anchor, ropes, &c., cost £780, and is worked at an expense of about £2 6s per day of ten hours, including interest; and is capable of ploughing about six acres per day. The sod is turned with a regularity in working such as is seldom attained in ordinary ploughing; thus proving to a demonstration that by Mr. Fowler's invention the problem of steam ploughing was fully solved, and the inventor richly merited the prize of £500 awarded to him by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The various mowers and hay-tedding machines brought to the trial fields were worked with great success. The trial of the various implements has unmistakeably proved the good effects of the zealous efforts which have of late years been carried on with the view of reducing the expenditure for tilling the soil of the British Isles, so as to enable our farmers to compete successfully with the cultivators of the cheap lands of foreign countries.

Your council desire to record their appreciation of, and marked thanks, for the cordial and zealous co-operation in carrying out the details of the exhibition which they received from the local committee and the honorary secretaries, Messrs Meade and Garde. Your council also feel that much of the success of the exhibition was due to the efforts of the director of the showyard, the gentlemen who gave your society the benefit of their experience, and discharged the duties of judges in such a manner as to have met with general approbation. To the directors of the railway and steampacket companies, who so liberally conveyed stock and implements to and from the show free, as well as to those gentlemen who so fully carried out their instructions, your especial thanks are due, as no doubt their co-operation contributed very much to the success of the exhibition.

Your council beg to call your attention to an application made to them by the Cork local committee, requesting the society not to put in force their legal right to one-third of the nett profit of the Cork show, and expressing their intention, in case the claim should be waived, to present the society with a one hundred pounds challenge cup.

Your council did not feel themselves justified in surrendering the legal property of your society without your sanction; but they are prepared to recommend that the proposal of the Cork local committee be acceded to.

Since the formation of your society in 1841, you have held sixteen provincial shows, and three in the city of Dublin. On referring to the entries in the various classes, it appears they have steadily increased. The number of exhibitions has been divided into four sections—three of five, and one of four years; and it appears, the average number of competitors for the four last exhibitions are nearly equal to any of the five former; clearly indicating the progress made and the benefit conferred by your annual provincial shows, as will appear by the schedule annexed.

Your council have accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Belfast and the High Sheriffs of the counties of Down and Antrim, to hold the next annual cattle show of your society for the province of Ulster in the town of Belfast. From the many local advantages, and very great facilities of transit from England and Scotland which it possesses, as well as from the zeal and energy of the gentlemen who have undertaken the local management, there is every reason to anticipate a most successful meeting.

Your council have agreed to submit for your adoption the following notices of motion, of which the Earl of Clancarty had given due notice, and which were brought forward at the monthly meeting of the council, held on the 27th September, and respectively seconded by Lord Monck and J. W. L. Naper, and are as follow:—1. That life members may be elected on their making donations of not less than £20 to the funds of the society. 2. And that the seventh rule, which is as follows, be amended:—VII.—The president and vice-presidents shall be annually declared, and selected from annual subscribers of £10 each, or donors of £100 to the funds of the society, at the first half-yearly meetings of the society, and the names of the persons recommended for those offices by the council shall be exhibited in the secretary's office a month previous to the said half-yearly meeting. Should the chairman of said meeting declare the sense of the meeting against any one of them, and in favour of other candidates proposed in their place, the election shall be determined by ballot in the same manner as the election of new members, on the earliest convenient day to which the meeting should be adjourned, not sooner than fourteen days, and that it shall be altered and stand as follows:—

That the president and vice-presidents shall be annually elected from the life members and annual subscribers at the first half-yearly meeting of the society, and the names of the persons recommended for those offices by the council shall be exhibited in the secretary's office a month previous to the said half-yearly meeting. Should the chairman of said meeting declare the sense of the meeting against any one of them, and in favour of other candidates proposed in their place, the election shall be determined by ballot, in the same manner as the election of new members, on the earliest convenient day to which the meeting should be adjourned, not sooner than fourteen days.

Your council trust that from the very general feeling which exists in favour of the exertions now making to improve the domestic condition of the agricultural labourer, and the facilities offered by the extension of the Land Improvement Act (chap. xxiii., section 19), the building of an inexpensive and comfortable class of labourers' cottages will become more general than it has been heretofore, and that you will, consequently, have more competition for the prizes offered through your local farming societies, as well as for your provincial gold medals, than formerly.

Your council have recently passed a resolution directing that your secretary do keep a separate account of contributions of all such persons who may be desirous to promote that special object of your society—viz., "To promote improvement in the dwellings and domestic condition of the agricultural population in Ireland," and that when the contributions of associates amount to £5, the council do recommend to the society to add an equal sum, to be competed for as a prize within that county, on such conditions as the council may hereafter determine.

Your council anticipate much from this benevolent movement, as already many ladies from various counties have contributed towards this fund, the annual subscription to which is ten shillings.

Your council have now the pleasure of congratulating you upon being a society upon which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer her royal charter of incorporation, which has been procured at a very inconsiderable expense to your society, owing to the liberality of some of your members, and the law officers of the Crown having in the most generous manner remitted their official fees.

To Messrs. Barrington, Son, and Jefferies your especial thanks are due for their desire to show their appreciation of the many benefits the country derives from your society, they have in the most liberal spirit also remitted their costs, amounting to £39.

Your council refer with pleasure to the reports of the local farming societies which are in connection with yours. The number of prizes awarded at their shows demonstrate the benefit the districts in which they are held derive from the introduction of a superior class of breeding stock by proprietors and large landholders anxious to promote the prosperity of the country, and who have at these exhibitions an opportunity afforded them of showing the superiority of well-bred stock, and, at the same time, enabling the tenant farmers to select a male stock most suited to the class of land which they hold.

Your council cannot too strongly urge upon the proprietors of those districts where local societies have not been already formed the necessity of establishing them at once, as they will be found the most certain medium of infusing practical agricultural information, and establishing a bond of union between landlord and tenant, by which alone prosperity is likely to be attained; they will also be found efficient aids in practically carrying out the objects of your society.

Your council are desirous that it should be more generally to the members of your society that they possess the privilege of obtaining from Professor Appohn, your agricultural chemist, analysis of manures, soils, &c., upon such very moderate terms as to make the cost a mere trifle as compared with the benefit derived. Within the last twelve months 80 samples of various descriptions of guanos and other manures have been sent through your secretary's office to the professor, and in some instances the value of the guano did not exceed £6 5s per ton. The market price of these manures not having been forwarded with them to your secretary, the society, or those in connection with it, cannot benefit by the information thus derived. Your council would, therefore, recommend that in future members forwarding samples for analysis should in all cases mark the merchant's selling price upon them, in order that when a spurious article is offered for sale and submitted for analysis, information may be transmitted to the local secretary of the farming society of the district from whence it came.

In conclusion, your council beg to congratulate your society upon its present progress. At the same time, the council beg to call attention to the fact, that it appears that there is a large amount of arrears of subscriptions which are due by some members to the society.

Lord Talbot de Malahide proposed the adoption of the report, and said he had, in the first instance, to apologise for their not being able to have it printed and circulated earlier among the members of the society, but in future they would take care to have it printed and circulated a fortnight before the meeting. He believed the gentlemen present would agree with him that they had some subjects to congratulate themselves upon since their last meeting. He would refer, first, and particularly, to the increase of their numbers, and the success which had attended the Cork show, of which they had every reason to be proud. The show of implements there was one of the best that had taken place in the kingdom; and the show of certain classes of cattle, particularly Ayrshires, were matters pregnant with meaning, and suggested to them the propriety of altering the practice of their shows, so far as regarded the premium sheet, which alterations were made by the Highland Society, and the English Society, according to the nature of the district. At the Cork Exhibition there were two breeds of cattle particularly deserving of notice, and which were seldom seen in other parts of the country—namely, the Ayrshire and the Dutch. The gentlemen whom he had met in Cork, spoke highly of them. His lordship then adverted to that portion of the report which related to the improvement of the dwellings of the agricultural labourers. He said there was no object more deserving of the attention of the society, and he trusted the efforts which were being made in that direction would be duly appreciated. But, though the neatness of the dwellings of this class was a primary object of consideration, it should also be a principal object to have cottages erected which would afford substantial comforts to the class in question. It should be the object of the society to strike out some plan, by which all the necessaries in the way of building could be obtained by this class, but, at the same time, to have them self-supporting. He was aware that there were some difficulties attending this course, but they were not insurmountable. For the purpose of making the cottages self-supporting, he would suggest that there should be attached to each cottage as much land as would occupy the spare hours of the labourer and his family, without distracting their attention from their proper pursuits. His lordship concluded by referring to the numerous arrears of subscriptions on the part of some of the members of the society, and said that in this respect the society was not in a satisfactory position as it could be desired. He thought that if the amount was fixed at £10, many of those who did not pay the annual subscription of £1 would pay the former to avoid all future trouble; and he would suggest that the arrears of these gentlemen should be included in the £10.

The Earl of Clancarty said he was himself of opinion that it would be better to fix the amount at £10, but that he had mentioned £20 as, he believed, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the council.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster said that when he came into the room he was not aware that the question would be mooted, and, as he was doubtful on the matter, he would offer no opinion.

Some further discussion took place, in which Mr. Roper, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and others, took part, when the principle of affirming the life membership was put and carried by 18 to 13. Next, the question of substituting £10 for £20, in the Earl of Clancarty's resolution, was put and carried, 23 voting for it, and 9 against it.

Mr. M'Evoy Gartlan then withdrew his objection to the remainder of the report, which was adopted, save with the alteration just mentioned.

Lord Clonbrock was then moved from the chair, and his Grace the Duke of Leinster moved thereto, when a vote of thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the meeting separated.

Child Burned to Death.—Another of those distressing cases in which a child is left alone in a house, its clothes catch fire, and its death ensues, took place on Tuesday last, near the town of Geashill, King's County. It appears that a little boy, about four years of age, the son of a man named Thomas Kenny, was left alone in the kitchen by its mother, who went out to transact some business. On hearing the little fellow's screams, the father, who was in another apartment of the house, confined to his bed, went out and found his child enveloped in a flame, its clothes having caught fire. The child

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—To test the sincerity of Persigny's designs on the public press in France, the great body of the Liberals in Paris have put forward the metropolitan deputy, Edmond Olivier, who volunteers to bell the cat. This distinguished barrister has formally demanded authorisation to start a journal, under the title of "Universal Suffrage," or *L'Electeur*, or *La Liberte*, the very title of a paper being a matter in which Government meddles. The demand has reached Persigny, but up to this moment no reply has come from that personage. The plan and details of this contemplated publication had to be laid before the Minister, the names of the collaborators, and it was proposed to issue it only once a week; but there is small chance of any such concession. Since 1852 there has been but one journal added to the old stagers in this metropolis (though several dozen new comets have meanwhile taken their place in the planetary system), the newcomer being *L'Opinione Nationale*, started at the express demand of old King Jerome, as the exponent of the Palais Royale's politics—a request that could not be snubbed.

There is no change in the foreign policy of France as regards Italy, save what is indicated in a letter from Marseilles. It seems that nine months ago a Neapolitan frigate, the Sanita, had been sent to Toulon for repairs by the young King, at whose flight from Naples the work was stopped, but on Garibaldi's application resumed, and the warship is now ready for sea, but Napoleon III. has forbidden its delivery at Gaeta, the crew being sent off in the Vesuvio to Admiral Persano's fleet. The advice sent from the Tuileries to retire gracefully before getting the turn out, has not been taken by the Bourbon, advice being long found useless in that court or the Court at Rome, the latter still sulking about the appointment of French bishops to vacant mitres. This attempt at dictation, when tried by Pope Innocent (Pamfili) against Louis XIV., signally failed; though no less than 17 dioceses were then left without pastors by Papal obstinacy, the *Grand Monarque* carried his point in the long run.

The efforts to stir up confusion through the influence of episcopacy in the Two Sicilies have not been successful; a very small fraction of the dignitaries, and still fewer among the working clergy, lending themselves to the scheme. The Archbishop of Palermo took a leading part in the reception and recognition of the King of Italy in that island, of which the parochial as well as monastic priesthood is unanimous in his favour. The Archbishop of Capua, Monsignor Cosenza, has energetically espoused the national cause, and the Cardinal at Naples has done homage with a lighted taper to the royal bust on the balcony of his archiepiscopal residence before the infuriated crowd, martyrdom in the cause of Gaeta being too absurd a farce for exhibition.

In Umbria and the Marches the plan of "suspending" parish priests for acting with the people and their flocks has received a check by its being found utterly inoperative, and also because every victim so made becomes at once entitled to a stipend from the King's treasury of 60 francs a month more than the amount of the living.

The *Cologne Gazette* puts forth a speculative article about the supposed designs of Sweden on Denmark, and the annexation of Jutland, with all the adjacent territory, to a grand Scandinavian monarchy on the Baltic, powerful at sea, and capable of controlling Russia by its possession of the Cattegat. It asserts that England has given its approval to such a combination, which will be news at Downing-street.

I have often had to animadvert on the part Hanover chooses to play in the politics of Germany, and, indeed, as far as a Court so diminutive can, in the affairs of Europe. This obstructive and very ill-conditioned kingdom happens just now to be at loggerheads with every single Power that has the ill luck to be on its confines—with Prussia about the limits of Luneburg-Saltzwedel; with Oldenbourg about the possessions of the Duc d'Aremberg; with Scaumburg-Lippe about the Sternhuder Meer; with Mecklenburg about some islands in the river Elbe; with Holstein-Lauenburg about the fisheries of the Lower Elbe; with Bremen about the bailiwick of Ottenburg; and with the city of Hamburg about that bank of the river below Moorberg.

The sale of Solar's library brought 500,000 francs (£20,000).

A correspondent, dating Paris, Wednesday evening, says:—

A Cabinet Council was held to-day. It is currently reported that a second amnesty for the press will be published on the 1st of January, which will apply to the papers labouring under judicial condemnations, two of which entail *de jure* the suppression of the offending print.

The beneficial effects of M. de Persigny's intentions do not appear to have been very extensive, judging from the Paris papers to-day. They only avail themselves as yet of the liberty conceded to them to praise the amnesty and M. de Persigny's benevolent intentions.

Never having shrunk from expressing the tortuous and treacherous policy of the French Emperor, and entertaining a deep-rooted conviction that the importance of the late concessions has been tremendously overrated both here and in England, yet I am bound, as an impartial and faithful recorder of public feeling here, to mention the prevailing impression that the Emperor is determined to turn over a new leaf. Having found out that both his foreign and domestic policy only resulted in making him a bugbear abroad, and estranged at home all public men, with the exception of the Mornys, Foulds, La Guerronieres, and Cassagnacs, many persons think that he wishes to court the support of the middle classes, whom he has hitherto held so cheap. His Majesty, say these sanguine individuals, is tired of the adulation with which his *entourage* have ever received his measures. He is tired of having no one about him but flunkeys and adventurers, and wishes to appeal to the country to support him. Such is, in substance, the impression which prevails not only among many well-informed people, but among the bulk of the *bourgeoisie*. It is my firm belief that they make a great mistake. The Emperor of the French is not only the first politician in Europe, but he possesses the difficult art of modifying public opinion so as to suit his own peculiar views. It may be said of him as of the wizard of old, that

Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet.

By turns his policy is, in appearance, all fair and aboveboard—within twenty-four hours he turns round, and flies in the face of his most solemn professions. Ever since the annexation of Nice and Savoy the greatest distrust of the Emperor of the French has prevailed throughout Europe. In France he has lost the support of the clergy, without gaining that of the classes which have held aloof from him ever since 1852. It seems only natural that he should wish to strengthen himself at home, and at the same time dispel the feeling which has given rise to the formation of volunteer corps in England and Belgium, and which compels the European Powers to keep up their armies on a war footing. The apparent concession of a small measure of liberty is probably the very best plan he could adopt to lull the suspicions entertained of his designs abroad, and with the mass of the *bourgeoisie* at home it does not appear likely to be less successful. As for the Liberal leaders, the Guizots, Thiers, De Broglies, and d'Haussonvilles, it is absurd to suppose that they consider the concessions as genuine. They will, no doubt, avail themselves of whatever relaxation may really take place in the iron rule which has kept them mute for eight years, for the purpose of advancing the cause of liberty, which is antagonistic to the very existence of Imperialism. Only six months ago M. d'Haussonville, as part proprietor of the *Courrier de Paris*, applied to M. de la Guerroniere for permission to publish that journal. In the course of the conversation, M. de la Guerroniere having suggested that M. d'Haussonville was wrong to deprive the Empire of his support, Count d'Haussonville replied that he could never forget that his venerable father-in-law, the Duke de Broglie, had, on the 2d December, 1851, been dragged through the streets like a malefactor between a file of soldiers. Other members of the Liberal party have far more bitter recollections of that than M. d'Haussonville, and I cannot suppose that the Emperor has been so blinded by the exercise of absolute power as to suppose that they will forget them for the sake of the niggardly concessions of the decree of Nov. 24, and the instalment of M. de Persigny at the Home Office.

The following is a list of the Paris papers that have received warnings since the 17th of August, 1859, when the former amnesty was proclaimed:—*La Presse*, 2; *Le Siecle*, 1; *L'Opinion Nationale*, *Le Correspondant*, 2; *L'Univers*, 2; *La Gazette de France*, 2; *Le Courrier du Dimanche*, 1.

The *Patrie* gives a garbled extract from a leading article in the *Morning Herald*, which it distorts into unequivocal approval of M. de Persigny's second circular, and deals in the same way with an article of the *Times*. It then recommends what it designates as the "unqualified approbation" of the former journal to the French organs that are more English than the *Herald* and *Times*—meaning the *Debats*, *Presse*, *Siecle*, and *Gazette de France*. Such disgraceful prevarication is very characteristic of the semi-official press under M. Billault. His successor ought to prevent it.

The evening papers state that Garibaldi received a deputation at Caprera, a few days ago, inviting him to return to Naples and resume the government there. He sent them back with such a rebuke as these mischief-makers little expected to meet with, and sternly told them that any Italian who refused his allegiance to Victor Emmanuel deserved to be shot.

A letter from Toulon states that the steam corvette Cyclops has sailed on a secret mission. It is reported that she is bound to Gaeta to take on board King Francis and his family.

Hanover is at present quarrelling with all her neighbours on the subject of her frontiers—with Prussia for the delimitation of Lunebourg-Salzwedel; with Oldenbourg for that of the possessions of the Duke d'Aremberg; with Schamburg-Lipper, for the rights of sovereignty over the Sternuder-meer; with Macklenburg for the islands of the Elbe; with Holstein-Lunenburg for the fisheries of the Lower Elbe; with Bremen for the limit of the baillage of Ottersburg; and with Hamburg for a part of the Elbe below Moorberg.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris, on Thursday, Dec. 13, says:—

The newspapers are beginning to avail themselves of the latitude promised by M. de Persigny. The *Ami de la Religion*, for instance, has an article by M. de Carne, entitled "The Government and the Chambers," which reminds one of the old time when the press was free, but which, had it appeared but a week or two ago, would have brought down on it the vengeance of M. Billault and his aide-de-camp.

The following are extracts:—

"A most important fact, moreover, is now ascertained, and Europe has already a clearer idea of its import than France herself appears to have. How can it be denied that Napoleon III. has judged that the moment has arrived for alleviating, by dividing it with the national representatives, a responsibility the weight of which exceeds the measure of human strength? By associating the Chambers to his own ideas he wishes to give himself more strength to act, perhaps, likewise, more strength to resist. In the alternative of a new struggle with Austria in Venetia, or of a return to the stipulations of Villafranca, with the Roman question arrived at an extremity which admits of no further middle course, the Chief of the State judged it to be good policy to prepare for himself, after a suspension of ten years, the frank co-operation of the talent and the interests which during 40 years alone preserved order in Europe. The Tribune, in fact, which absolute Governments persecuted so long with their anathemas, protected them during nearly half a century against war—that is, against revolution." "Nobody will contest the almost universal repugnance with which the first indications of war in Italy were received in the elective Chamber; for, when soon after addressing sagacious advice to the Italians, which was indignantly disregarded by them, the Government itself admitted that in the Peninsular question its opinion had anticipated that of the country. Called on to interfere otherwise than by sanctioning *accomplished facts*, that Assembly would have declined all intervention beyond the Alps, as replete with danger in case of a check, as it was without sufficient compensation in case of success. Without precisely dreading an immediate coalition, it would have perceived as probable a closer connexion between the Continental Courts, the complicity of England with the revolution, and the isolation of France—Europe attacked in its very basis, and Italy obstructed in the travail of her terrible unity. A majority devoted to the Empire would have shared the universal alarm of the episcopacy then in strict community with it, and it would have let it be understood that there is indomitable resistance in the religious order, at the very time when ideas have undergone the most unexpected transformations. By explaining its opinion on these points with a precision which its well-known devotedness would have protected from even the appearance of suspicion, the Chamber would have rendered the Government the immense service of moderating a movement of which it would soon cease to be master, and of diverting France from the fearful temptation of prematurely adopting territorial questions which, by exciting universal suspicion abroad, would have raised at home the most formidable problems of moral order."

"But let us put Italy aside—that fatal box of Pandora, in which even hope is not found—to enter on a more general subject. Who is not struck with the feverish situation of Europe, and of that universal agitation which leaves to nobody either the security of the day or the prospect of the morrow? Who is not confounded, and almost humiliated, to see peoples exhaust their strength in ruinous preparations, and the organisation of shooting matches becoming, with that of Volunteers, the most general employment of an age which believed it had triumphed over barbarism? One cannot be astonished, however, at all this, for an hour's walk in the galleries of the Palais Royal is sufficient to explain that shameful mystery of mistrust and fear. Run your eye over the hundred pamphlets exhibited in the windows of the bookseller's shops, and of this number you will find ninety in which anonymous adventurers of the pen every day explain in set terms to Europe that it is of the greatest urgency that it be completely reconstituted on the basis of nationalities, and that if it does not lend itself willingly to that operation, France will not be slow to force it to do so by war. You may be certain that, in these wretched productions the idea is ever the same, even though the embroidery be very different, and though, by the most insane infatuation, the men who thus create for the politics of their country serious complications, affect, in order to sell their productions, to present themselves as being in accord with the idea of the Government. It is not a contradiction or two inserted in the *Moniteur* that will be sufficient to change this general anxiety. What is required, and what the Government is much more interested in demanding than the factions themselves, are serious debates, in which the Opposition may deliver its opinions, and which will leave no opportunity for ill-natured remarks or for doubt, because in these solemn debates the Government is not less served by the questions addressed to it than by the replies which it makes to them. The light of Parliamentary debate can alone pierce these unwholesome vapours, accumulated in the horizon by uneasy spirits or by starving speculators. May that day arrive, then, for the sake of the peace of the world—that day announced by Ministerial promises, and nobody will profit so much by the liberty thus acquired as the Government which will have restored it to the country!"

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives at Belgium on Tuesday, in the discussion of the Budget of Ways and Means, the Minister of Finance, in reply to a question as to whether the Government intended to abolish toll gates on roads, said that he proposed to present to the Chamber documents on the subject, but that he could not for the moment say that he was prepared to make the abolition, inasmuch as he could not say where the money was to come from to keep the roads in repair in the event of tolls being done away with. In answer to other questions the Minister said that he did not intend to modify the sugar duties, and that he could not think of making a complete revision of the Customs tariff at the moment at which a commercial treaty was being negociated with France. A member, M. Coemans, having complained of passports as vexatious and expensive, and having recommended the total abolition of them, the Minister of Justice remarked that the question was, if passports were to be abolished for foreigners, whether measures of surveillance would not have to be adopted which would be far more vexatious; and that, as regarded Belgians going abroad, the Government would always be obliged to give them passports in order to enable them to establish their identity. He thought, he added, that a great thing had been done by the abolition of passports in the interior. The Budget of Ways and Means was then adopted.

NAPLES.

M. Pisanelli, Director of the Department of Grace and Justice at Naples, has addressed a report to M. Farini, in which he recommends, with some slight modifications, the publication of the Sardinian law on the press. In the course of his report he states that a law against the abuses of the press is necessary to prevent the intrigues originating in vulgar passions; but that he has considered it necessary to maintain the principle of trial by jury in all prosecutions of the press, although that institution has not yet been organised in the kingdom of Naples.

A letter from Turin of the 9th says:—

"The Marquis Pepoli has left for Umbria, the Council of Ministers having approved of his plan for the disposing of ecclesiastical property. As soon as he returns to Perugia the measure will be proclaimed. The property of the clergy is to be employed in charitable establishments and public instruction. Monks and nuns are to be sent to their homes, but are to be allowed pensions for life. The members of the mendicant orders are, however, to continue to live in community, but to maintain themselves by begging. They are to be gradually concentrated in the largest convents, and thus the State will enter by degrees into possession of the edifices they hold, which will be very useful to transform into public buildings, and especially into barracks. This measure will be the last of the marquis' in Umbria, and he has already fixed the 16th of the month for taking leave of the populations. He is to be replaced at Perugia by the Marquis Gaulterio, a deputy, who is known for a history of the Italian revolution of 1848. *Apropos* of the Marquis Pepoli, it is said in political circles that a certain degree of coldness has succeeded to the intimate relations which formerly existed between him and M. Farino, owing to their having exchanged sarcastic observations. Thus, when the Marquis de Pepoli went to present to the King the *plebiscite* of Umbria, M. Farini, in receiving him in the apartment he occupies in the Royal Palace, said, 'You see I sleep in the bed of your grandfather!' the sting of which observation lies in the fact that the marquis is son of a Princess Murat. Some days after the marquis, meeting M. Farini riding on horseback in the streets of Naples, gravely complimented him on possessing as fine a horse as that on which he used to pay his visits as physician at Osimo! To Ruggiere Settimo the place of Minister without portfolio has been again offered, but it appears that the eminent patriot has declined it on account of his great age."

THE STATE OF NAPLES.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

Naples, Dec. 6.—In a few days the British Legion will leave Naples, after a visit of about two months. Of its brilliant reception I gave you a full report, and of the plucky manner in which the members of it conducted themselves on the several occasions when they were under fire I have also spoken. There is a reverse to the picture, and it is better that one should paint it who has examined all the details than that it should be left to that very fanciful and often not very truthful artist called Mrs. Grundy. Already has she prepared her colours, if she has not dipped her brushes; so that I must lose no time, or impressions will have been created before I begin. After much inquiry, therefore, and among all parties, I have no hesitation in saying that the comparative failure of the expedition has arisen from the want of organisation and arrangement. However ingenious the invention, I think, in the first place, that the name was a mistake. "Excursionists" is a rallying word for the "Ne'er-do-weels" and the "Loafers" of society, suggests nothing of serious work in reserve for the soldier, and awakens no high sentiment. Thus styled, the body of heterogeneous materials, which has been collected anywhere and everywhere, is sent out just at the end of the season and the campaign, and finds that it has arrived too late. The mortification is still greater from the consciousness that they would have earned decorations had they been only one fortnight earlier—had they been here on the 1st and 2nd of October, for instance; and every one of their countrymen has the same consciousness, for in the several slight engagements which occurred afterwards they are described in the Neapolitan prints as having fought like madmen. So much, then, for fault the first, and it was committed in England. So was fault the second, and that was the choice of officers who, with some exceptions, knew as much about their military duties as Mr. Bright, and perhaps something less. There were, consequently, some who had purchased their commissions, and some presumptuous young men who, on the strength of a red jacket, hectored it over those who might have been their teachers in military matters. Thus commanded, the Legion comes out, and finds itself placed under the command in chief of a colonel between whom and the majority of the officers there has been a want of harmony from the beginning. From what cause it arose I will not attempt to explain, but it appears to me to have been a great mistake in forming a body of volunteers that while one portion of the command was appointed in England by one body, another and most important portion should have been appointed in Italy by another authority. There were irritation and discord from the beginning, and so all were marched down to Caserta, where they were reviewed by Garibaldi, and up to Santa Maria, where they were led into action, and fought, as the Neapolitan journals said, "like madmen." Of course they did—they were Englishmen. Now began the difficulties. Volunteers, as being for the most part undisciplined, must be always in action, or they are ruined. Incapable of being kept under a strong hand, like regular troops, they fall almost of necessity into continual disturbances, and, according to circumstances, something worse, I believe, from all I have heard, that their comforts, and even their wants, were neglected; that their commissariat was wholly unprovided at times; and that, as the natural consequence, the black sheep of the Legion—and so large a body of men in any country would have numbered some—readily found excuses for acts which were indignantly disavowed by the majority.

The world always generalises in its deductions, and thus great injustice has been done, and will be done, to many—indeed, the majority I trust—of those respectable men whom England need not be ashamed to welcome back to her shores. With the exception of some disreputable fellows who had better have been locked up in Newgate, the materials in general were good, and under men of a good military reputation, who would have inspired respect, would have done well. But there are three suggestions I would venture to make:—1. Never send out men for any serious purpose as if they were going out on a lark. 2. Don't wait till they are no longer of any use. 3. Don't send out officers who know not how to command, or men who ought to be under lock and key. A volunteer regiment should be always a body of picked men, because they are not amenable to the same strict discipline as regular troops, and the honour of England is too precious to be compromised by any blackguard who chooses to put on a uniform and speculate on the political agitations of other countries. The men are now down at Salerno, in much more comfortable quarters than any they have yet occupied. They have not been sent down as a punishment, and this I have the authority of their own commander and the Italian officer in command at Caserta for saying. The removal was strictly a precautionary measure, as much ill blood was created by the unwarrantable attack made on the English last week. They were surrounded (now says the commanding officer) by a crowd of civilians and Royalist prisoners recently released, who attacked them, as it is imagined, under the impression that they had received six months' pay. Poor Lockhart was run through the body, and two other men were wounded, but not severely. Lockhart, is of course, in a precarious state. On the same night, says one of our countrymen, several Garibaldini, too, were attacked, robbed, and murdered—one was stabbed and afterwards shot in the Palace square. Fifty-three persons were arrested for this disturbance, fourteen of whom were women, and all were brought down to Naples. The Legion is now engaged in hunting down banditti in the neighbourhood of Salerno, and two days since brought in about twenty. Thus they are rendering good service.

And now a word for the Garibaldini, who are rather a disturbing element at present in this fair but filthy city of Naples. The disturbance which took place the other evening arose from an order given to put down the "Hymn of Garibaldi," and the Prefect further directed that the theatre should be closed. The red jackets burst open the doors, lighted the lamps, called for the music and sang the hymn of their hero. Then it was that the troops came, and there were cries of "Down with the Government;" "Down with the Croats." The troops were withdrawn, and large bodies of the National Guards were substituted. During some portion of the evening a crowd of Garibaldini rushed to the police station of Monte Calvario, and, armed with revolvers, threatened to shoot the commissary, who excused himself by saying that he knew nothing of the order; it was given by the Prefect. So off they went to the Prefecture, full a thousand of them, say some of my friends, and the order was rescinded. On the following evening there were disturbances also, and last night large patrols of National Guards were patrolling the streets. My opinion is that there are political agents who are abusing the name and influence of Garibaldi for party purposes. Bourbonists or Muratists, both expect to pluck some advantage from the confusion, and be assured that agents of both exist here. Admitting, however, all this, there is a deep and enthusiastic Garibaldi spirit here, which has been imprudently and wantonly wounded. As the General retires to his rock like the simplest citizen, refusing all honour or reward, the very least that could have been done would have been to adopt those who have fought and conquered with him. They were, however, set aside by the Government, and pooh-poohed by those under Government influence. The first decree disbanded them. A second decree, full of promise to the ear, embodies them, and calls them the "Southern Army," but renders the conditions for officers and men so difficult that many shrink from, many would be unable to fulfil them. This is not the generous and prudent conduct which alone can rally round the Government the sympathies of the Italians, and I see a fine army, as far as materials are concerned, fast melting away, and, what is worse, becoming agents of dissatisfaction with the Piedmontese Government throughout Italy. Do not imagine that what has happened here will not produce deplorable fruits in the future. Already had 6,000 men left, when about 1,500 more were sent off yesterday to Genoa; they belonged to the division of Bixio. In the division of Dunn there are 148 officers, of whom 118 have sent in their resignation for various reasons, but many, I believe, from discontent with the conditions attached.

The King has not returned as yet. I understand that the enthusiasm in Sicily is something wonderful. Her Majesty's ship Queen returned from Genoa, where she had gone with Mr. Elliott, during the night. The Hannibal, bearing Admiral Mundy's flag, returned from Castellamare on Tuesday.

BOHEMIA.

The *Press* of Vienna contains the following telegraphic report from Prague of the 9th inst.:—

"Yesterday evening the Governor, Count Forgach, arrived here. He was received in a festive manner, and the burghers got up a serenade in his honour. Later, some crowds of people passed through the Kolowrat-strasse, and indulged in a charivari before the police building, and Czechisch demonstrations took place. The garrison was under orders, but the military nowhere appeared. Nevertheless the police watch made several arrests. To-day a conciliatory proclamation from the Governor was posted at the corners of the streets."

This proclamation was as follows:—

"Nominated Governor of the kingdom of Bohemia by his Apostolic Majesty, I return after a short separation to this blessed country, in the midst of its inhabitants, of whose good sense, of whose brilliant qualities, I have already had many opportunities to know and to learn. Greeting all most cordially out of the fulness of my heart, I undertake my office to-day deeply impressed with the importance of the charge that the confidence of our most gracious Emperor and lord has confided to me, and actuated by the firmest resolve to devote my whole strength to the welfare of the land whose direction has been placed in my hands, and which I shall carry out with just pride. To animate the Administration, and to restore its organs to an active energetic activity—to promote each work of common utility, and thus to aid the development of the rich resources of the country—to secure to each class and each language its proper right and proper protection—to promote the free operation of the law to its utmost bounds, maintaining it, however, unreservedly and with a strong hand—these are the guiding thoughts which will serve me in the discharge of my office. In this course I hope to meet with the confidence and the co-operation of each Bohemian true to his Emperor and his country.

"Antony Count Forgach.

"Prague, December 8, 1860."

THE DANISH QUESTION.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 8th inst, says:—

"We have received the following communication respecting the concessions which Denmark proposes to make on the question of the Duchies, and which the English Cabinet has supported at Berlin. The Danish Government does not think it possible, considering the great excitement of the public mind in Holstein, to settle definitively at once the position of the Duchies in the *ensemble* of the monarchy.

"It therefore simply wishes to form a provisional state, which should serve to prepare the way for arrangements to be taken later between the Government and the States when public opinion is calmer.

"The Danish Government is willing to grant a deliberative voice to the States of Holstein on all laws concerning person or property. It will, moreover, fix the proportion of Holstein in the common expenses of the monarchy at 850,000dols., that sum not to be increased without the consent of the States.

"But the Supreme Council of Denmark alone shall have control over the employment of that sum. Should the German Diet accept this arrangement, the Danish Government would declare itself ready to make the following concessions to Schleswig, as a free and spontaneous act of the Government:—

"1. German children may be confirmed in their mother tongue.

"2. German masters are allowed for private tuition.

"3. The inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein may meet in literary and scientific societies, provided that those societies have not a political object.

"4. An amnesty for all political offences."

AMERICA.

At the dispatch of the last advices, the Secession feeling was evidently not gaining ground. The *New York Times*, alluding to the subject, says:—

"Many of the Southern members of Congress who have arrived have brought their families which is considered an indication that they intend to remain. Among the arrivals yesterday was Mr. Breckinridge, and his rooms last night were crowded with visitors, anxious to hear his views relative to the present crisis. He talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance, and compromise. The opinion appears to be pretty generally received that early in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, the leading Republicans in Congress will bring forward some measure calculated to reassure the South, which, if it will not prevent the secession of South Carolina, will at least prevent any other State from following her. Indeed, it is asserted that a compromise measure is actually in the course of preparation, which will cover the entire sectional issue, and leave no State the shadow of an excuse for wishing to leave the Union. It is now stated that Secretary Cobb will not resign his position in the Cabinet until after the assembling of Congress and the delivery of the President's Message. It is expected that Messrs. Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson will then issue a manifesto disclaiming the sentiments of that document, and that this will lead to a rupture with the President and other members of the Cabinet. Nothing of special interest is telegraphed from South Carolina. The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Georgia Legislature, on Thursday, a debate took place on the bill to protect the rights of the citizens of the State, which called out strong Union sentiments from several members, and quite a scene of commotion ensued. The debate was finally postponed. Yesterday the Legislature chose Presidential electors. The Breckinridge ticket received 175 votes, the Bell ticket 54, and the Douglas ticket 8, about 70 members not voting."

The *Chattanooga Gazette* reports a conversation alleged to have taken place between a Southern planter and the President-elect. The *Gazette* says:—

"This planter desired to purchase an additional supply of negroes to pick his present crop of cotton, but feared to do so on account of the great depreciation in their value and the alarming excitement which pervaded the South. In order to ascertain from his own lips Lincoln's policy, he visited him at his residence in Springfield, Illinois.

"Mr. Lincoln informed him that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States, or with the inter-State slave trade; that he was opposed to abolishing or interfering with slavery in the district of Columbia; and that he was only opposed to its extension in the territories, but added, 'that was only an opinion of his.' He was then asked what would he do in the event that South Carolina seceded from the Union. He replied that he would let her go, if Congress did not pass a 'Force Bill.'

"He stated that if no one would accept office in that State, of course they could receive no benefits from the Government, and the whole expense for the distribution of the mails would devolve on her own citizens. He concluded by advising the Mississippian to purchase as many negroes as he needed, and expressed the opinion that in twelve months slave property would be worth more than it ever had been. Upon these assurances the gentleman was, on Saturday, making his way to Virginia to purchase more negroes. He says that Lincoln is a man of profound acquirements, and that he doubts not will make as good, if not a better, President than Mr. Buchanan has done."

The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition has returned to Washington. The members of the expedition endured great hardships. The rivers had in various places overflowed the plains, and the party had to wade through water for miles. Lieutenant Norton discovered the pass through the mountains, and it received his name. The harbours, of which there are several, at the Chiriqui Lagoon, possess unequalled advantages, nearly all of them having a depth of from six to twelve fathoms. The largest class of naval vessels can enter and approach close to the shore. The entire line of the road and the best harbours are within the limits of Costa Rica, and are, it is said, fully secured by the railroad and land grant made to Mr. Thompson by the Costa Rican Government.

It appears by the details of the Mexican news that the battle decisive of the fate of the Guadajara took place actually about two leagues from that city. There the relieving army, under General Marquez, and a detachment under General Castillo, numbering in all some 10,000 men, were met, attacked, and utterly routed by the Liberals, under General Zoragoza, so that very few even found their way back again to the city. The Generals only escaped with their lives, leaving fifty pieces of artillery, all their stores and ammunition, and 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The prisoners, however, were soon after set at liberty, on the capitulation of the city, which was the necessary consequence of the battle. In reference to the looting of the British Consulate a letter says:—

"Miramon has broken the seals of the British Legation and taken therefrom the English funds, amounting in all to 900,000 dols. The Spanish Ambassador has protested in the name of the Diplomatic Corps against this act of violence in a threatening tone. The native Mexican and foreign population of the city have alike expressed their profound indignation at the act. The money stolen belongs to the British bondholders, and was to have been forwarded to England by the last steamer, but Mr. Matthews, the acting Charge, was unwilling to accede to the onerous exaction for the protection of the conducta down to Vera Cruz. The money was therefore retained under lock and key, at the city of Mexico. In the meantime, some 5,000,000 of other specie, belonging to merchants, paid the exorbitant conducta tax and export duties demanded, was safely shipped at Vera Cruz, and, as before recorded, has already arrived in London. On its arrival the British bondholders expressed much dissatisfaction that their money had not been forwarded also, whatever might have been the cost. And this dissatisfaction will in no degree be diminished by the news which now reaches us that all has been lost. As to the responsibility of the affair, it of course lies with the Government of Mexico, if any such thing can be found. The departure of the British Legation, however, for Jalapa, leaving such great interests unprotected behind, can scarcely be excused. Ampudia, with 4,000 men, was approaching from Vera Cruz; his advanced guard was at Rio Frio; Puerta, with 6,000 men, was on his way from Moralia; Aureliano maintained his position in San Augustin; Quella, with 1,000 men, was on the Texcoco side of the lake; and Gonzales Ortega, with the army of the interior, numbering some 20,000 men had his advanced guard on this side of Queretaro. The whole of these forces, when assembled in the Valley of Mexico, would be under the supreme command of Gonzales Ortega."

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica advices, which are to the 24th of November, report a Ministerial crisis, the first which has occurred for seven years since responsible government was established in the colony. It appears that his Excellency the Governor, who is stated to have been for some time exceedingly unpopular, had sanctioned the expenditure on the public roads of £18,000 more than the law authorised, in consequence of which it was commonly rumoured that a vote of censure would be passed on his Excellency on the assembling of the Legislature. The Governor then, in Executive Council, raised the question of the responsibility of the Executive Committee, not of the Governor, to the Legislature. Of course, the expected result was that the looked-for vote of censure would fall upon the committee, and not on the executive. The Governor's advisers felt that this was placing a construction upon the Constitution at variance with the expressed meaning of the act, and of the spirit and intention of the Legislature in framing it; but his Excellency persisted in his intention to carry out the views he had expressed. A lengthy correspondence ensued between his Excellency and the committee, the latter taking their stand upon the law, and showing most conclusively that nothing in the act for the better governing of the island sanctioned the arrangement which the Governor sought to have established; but they at the same time expressed their willingness to retire from office rather than be the means of embarrassing the administration of public affairs. Their offer was accepted, and on the 9th ult. the Ministers announced in the two Chambers their retirement from office. This announcement, coupled with the causes which had led to it, created much surprise, and in the Legislative Council the Governor's views were, on the instant, repudiated by the Hon. Mr. Vickars. Ten days subsequently elapsed without the Governor being able to form a new Ministry, and in the Assembly Mr. Jackson, in order to bring matters to an issue, moved a series of resolutions insisting upon the necessity of an immediate new appointment of organs of Government, and threatening a stoppage of supplies until that course was adopted. These resolutions were vigorously debated, and on the second day the following amendment, moved by Mr. Westmoreland, was carried by 19 votes against 12:—

"That the act for the better government of the island clearly establishes the responsibility of the Governor for the proper conduct of public affairs; and although the said act may not define the responsibility of the executive committee to the Legislature, the power is inherent in this House to invoke that responsibility to this House when the occasion for its exercise may arise."

In the Legislative Council the expression of opinion was still more forcible, that board having resolved unanimously that in their opinion the Governor should, on his own responsibility, continue to discharge the executive government as heretofore, and that the executive committee are by the act by the better government of the island constituted his organs, assistants, and, when so required, his advisers. On the 22nd the Hon. Baron Von Kettelhodt, in the Legislative Council, and Mr. R. W. Smith, in the Assembly, announced that they would on the following Tuesday (the 27th) make Ministerial statements, a fact which led to the presumption that a Ministry had been formed, although no official announcement of the same had been made. Thus the quarrel stood at the time of the mail's departure. A bill had been introduced to provide for taking a census of the population of the colony, which was likely to receive opposition on the score of expense, but that was set at rest on the 22nd by the receipt of a message from the Governor, announcing that the Home Government had sanctioned the payment of the expenses out of the perpetual annuity of £6,400 guaranteed to her Majesty's Government by the 23rd Victoria, cap. 26. Religious revivals were spreading all over the island, marked by all the extravagance by which they have been characterised in other parts of the world.

Yellow fever had almost entirely abated at Port Royal. The rainy season had abated, and highly satisfactory accounts were received of the crop returns.

At Trinidad four assistant supervisors had been appointed, at a salary of £250 per year each, which was looked upon as an evidence of the determination of the Executive to prevent the continuance or increase of illicit distillation. The weather continued favourable, and there was no lack either of moisture or heat.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS IN NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Pat Moohan v. John Caldwell Bloomfield.

Mr. Carson opened the pleadings in this case, and

The Solicitor-General stated the circumstances under which it came before the court. The action was brought by the plaintiff, Pat Moohan, a small tenant farmer, holding some acres of land upon the Castle Caldwell estate, county Fermanagh, against the defendant, who is the owner of that property, to recover damages for trespass and false imprisonment. There were three counts under the summons and plaint. The first set forth that a trespass had been committed by the defendant in entering upon the plaintiff's land; the second count charged false imprisonment; and in the third count damages were sought for an alleged malicious prosecution. The defence pleaded that the farm in question did not belong to the plaintiff, that the trespass imputed had not been committed, and that he (defendant) had had reasonable and probable cause for the arrest which had been made. The issues for the jury were two—1st. Whether the close grass and soil upon which (as alleged) the trespass had taken place belonged to the defendant? 2ndly. Whether such trespass had been committed? It appeared that in the year 1858, a valuation of the estate took place, and notices to quit were served upon all the tenants on the land. In the month of August, 1859, the notice expired, when an advanced rent was paid by the plaintiff to the defendant's agent. The rent to be paid by the plaintiff was £4 1s, the former rent having been £3 15s. In the following February he (plaintiff) went to Mr. Atthill to pay his rent, and asked him to allow of a deduction of £1 15s from the half-year's rent, that sum being due to the plaintiff by another tenant, from whom the agent would be able to recover it. To this Mr. Atthill consented, and the balance, £2 8s, was paid, and the plaintiff got a receipt in the terms "for the balance due for conacre;" and that without any notice having been given to the plaintiff that his tenure had been altered, or any acquiescence on his part. On the 19th and 20th April following a bailiff named Murray, who was on the estate, came with another party on the land and cut several cartloads of sods, and out of this circumstance the present action arose. The case of the plaintiff was, that he was a tenant from year to year, and the trespass upon his land, as well as the subsequent proceedings against him, were unjustifiable.

Pat Moohan, plaintiff, examined by Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C.—My farm was situate near the town of Belleek; held about five Irish acres, and had a house on the land which was built by my grandfather; I had been tenant for eight or nine years; in 1859 a notice to quit was served upon me, and in May the defendant, accompanied by his bailiff, came on the land; I told the defendant I would give him peaceable possession, and he replied, "That is all right;" gave the bailiff clod and clay; the defendant desired the bailiff to take possession; the bailiff said he was only putting me out to fulfil his word, but that he would put me in again; Mr. Atthill and the bailiff came to my house on the 4th of May, and the latter asked for a "coal of fire," which I gave him; he (Murray) then threw in the coal, and said, "I put you in as a penny-a-week caretaker to Mr. Bloomfield; this will all blow over; it will not signify;" nothing was removed from my house; I reaped the crop which had been sown, and the defendant and his people must have seen me do so; defendant is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant, and was in the habit of attending the petty sessions at Belleek; in February last the agent came to collect rents at Belleek, and I went to him and told him that he had a house let to a man named Macgauran, and he owed him half a year's rent; Mr Atthill asked me how much that would be; an arrangement was entered into between us on the next day when Macgauran came; I gave Mr. Atthill £2 8s, the balance of conacre due to Mr. Bloomfield; I had paid £2 6s; I am unable either to read and write, and did not know that anything about conacre was in the receipt; I had sown potatoes, oats, and barley in the land, and the bailiff knew this; on one occasion Mr. Atthill came on the land, and seeing men at work asked for whom they were working, and the reply being that "they were working for Pat Moohan," Mr. Atthill said that unless they left he would have a strong warrant for every man of them; he then went off; after that event the bailiff (Murray) came on the land with other men to direct a driver who was harrowing to leave the ground; in the evening the police came to my place, arrested myself and my brother, and brought us to the police barrack at Belleek.

At this point,

Mr. Doherty, acting-constable, was called in order to supply an hiatus in the evidence—He stated that the warrant under which he had arrested the plaintiff was signed by Mr. Bennison and Mr. Dixon, and he thought that Mr. Bloomfield told him to be in readiness to execute the warrant, there were two or three men with him (constable) when he made the arrest; cannot say if was the bailiff who gave him the warrant; the arrest was made at 7 o'clock, and the plaintiff was discharged about 11 at night.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—I had a difference with Mr. Bloomfield about the execution of a warrant, and I made a report of the transaction to the sub-inspector.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., proceeded with his examination of the plaintiff—The case brought against me was not entered upon; there was no appearance for the defendant; I, with others, was summoned to attend the next petty sessions' day; the case was then investigated and dismissed; I continued on the land.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., cross-examined the witness—When I was turned out there was nothing said about conacre; I heard that Mr Atthill had said he would give it to my brother John, in conacre, and no possession of it was necessary; Mr Atthill did not tell me, after I got possession, that he would give the land to my brother John, in conacre; I never asked Mr. Atthill, after I was ejected, to interfere on my behalf with Mr. Bloomfield; after I got the notice to quit, Priest Ryan offered to intercede for me with Mr. Bloomfield, and to beg of him to leave me on the land; this was before the notice to quit was out; my wife went, but not by my direction; I paid my attorney as far as I was able for bringing the action; he brought counsel to the case to Enniskillen; when he saw I was robbed of my substance, he (the attorney) took up the case, and carried the point like a gentleman; my brother was arrested on a warrant, caused by Mr. Bloomfield.

Re-examined by Mr. Armstrong—Before my arrest some sods were taken away from my land.

John Moohan, brother of the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Johns—I had two acres of land on the farm, and paid £1 17s for it half-yearly; the rent I pay now is higher than what I paid some years ago; I saw Mr. Atthill on the 12th August, 1859;

The next witness called was the plaintiff's wife, who was examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—She gave evidence respecting the visit paid by Mr. Atthill to her husband's place; he (Mr. Atthill) said the matter would blow over, and that Mr. Bloomfield would not be so bad with them as not to put them back again, having put them out; the plaintiff is still in possession of the land; the house was on the roadside, and Mr. Atthill always passed it on his way to Belleek.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—I went to Mr. Bloomfield with a Mr. Dixon to ask him to allow them to remain in the house; when I asked Mr. Bloomfield not to put my husband out, his reply was "You kept as d—d a Ribbon lodge as ever was in the North of Ireland." (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Armstrong—To my knowledge there never was a Ribbon lodge in my house; an old gentleman lived in the house with them; he was a pensioner—a subject of her Majesty—(a laugh)—he lived with them for five years.

J. Knox, clerk of petty sessions, was examined, and stated that he had taken informations relative to the charge made against the plaintiff. The charge made was trespass, and it was dismissed, no one appearing for the complainant. [Witness produced his books on this subject.] When the case was again brought on the magistrates were unwilling to deal with it, as they considered they had no jurisdiction.

Mr. James Johnson, examined by the Solicitor-General—Am a magistrate of the county Fermanagh; I was on the bench at petty sessions, on the 10th May when the summons was heard; the case was dismissed from want of jurisdiction; I was acquainted with the county Fermanagh for seven or eight years; there had been very little conacre letting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowse—The conacre crop was potato; since the failure of that crop, there had been very little conacre.

This evidence closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., called on the court to nonsuit the plaintiff, on the ground that the tenancy terminated on the 1st May, 1859, and if there were any permissive tenancy that it was terminable, and had terminated, by the proceedings taken by the defendant.

After some discussion,

The Court declined to nonsuit the plaintiff, holding that there was evidence of a new tenancy to go to the jury.

The court then rose, and adjourned the hearing of the case to this (Saturday) morning, when Mr. Whiteside will open the defence.

Mr. Dowse appears on behalf of the defendant, with Mr. Whiteside.

JUDGE'S CHAMBER—Yesterday.

Mr. Justice O'Brien sat yesterday morning, at twelve o'clock, in the Nisi Prius Court, to hear chamber motions for the three law courts.

Daly v. the London and North Western Railway Company.

In this case an application was made by Mr. Owens for liberty to substitute service of the writ of summons and plaint upon Mr. Carey, the Dublin solicitor of the company. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged delay in the transmission of cattle on the defendant's railway.

His Lordship granted the motion.

Mr. Owens stated to the court that he had similar applications to make in nine several actions against the same company, arising out of the Trent Valley accident.

The Court granted the application in every case.

Lock v. O'Connell.

This case, on the application of Mr. Palles, on behalf of the plaintiff, was adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., appeared on the other side.

Manley v. London North Western Railway Company.

Mr. Gibson applied to the court for liberty to substitute service of the writ of summons and plaint in the above case. The action was brought for an alleged breach of contract, in the transit of cattle from Dublin to Rugby.

The Court granted the application to serve Mr. Roberts, the agent of the company, at the North-wall, Dublin.

COURT OF REGISTRY APPEAL—Yesterday.

Judge O'Brien intimated that on Saturday, the 22nd inst., this court would sit and hear the argument in the case of M'Coniskey, Coulter, and others v. the County Louth.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., inquired what was to be done about the Freeman franchise case?

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that when the court sat it would then be stated what was intended to be done in the case.

COURT OF DELEGATES—Yesterday.

The Hon. Judges Christian and Hayes, Robert Andrews, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., and Bartholomew C. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., sat yesterday, in the Court of Chancery, as a Court of Delegates, to hear the case of

The Rev. John Auchinleck, appellant; office of the Judge, promoted by James Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ferns, respondent.

Counsel for the appellant—Dr. Battersby, Q.C.; J. F. Ball, Q.C.; Proctor, Mr. Arthur Samuels. For the respondent—J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Dr. Darley; Proctor, Mr. Joseph Stock.

Dr. Battersby, Q.C., opened the case for the appellant. He said that this was an appeal brought from a sentence pronounced by Dr. Radcliffe, Vicar-General of the diocese of Dublin, whereby he decreed that the appellant, by reason of his acceptance of the benefice of Dunboyne, with cure of souls, and his institution thereto, ought by law to be deprived of the union or benefice of Killesk, in the diocese of Ferns, and did deprive him thereof accordingly, and declare the same vacant, and further condemned the appellant in the costs of the suit. His lordship would observe that the decree sought to deprive Mr. Auchinleck of the union or benefice of Killesk. The reason he drew attention to this sentence was, because under its terms it was sought to deprive the appellant of a cure which formed no part of the union of Killesk, and as regarded which the object was to deprive him, although the judge, in his parole judgment before the court, seemed to be of opinion that he had no power to deal with the benefice of Killesk. The present citation aimed at the depriving of the appellant of the union of Killesk, and their case was that the court had no right to make that decree, depriving him of the union of Killesk, and of the curacies of Dunbrody, Rathroe, and St. James', and that if the judge below had that power to deprive him of the rectory and vicarage, the sentence ought to be confined to that, and ought not, either by implication, uncertainty, or otherwise, to proceed to deprive him of the curacy. The circumstances of the case were, that in the year 1830, Lord Templemore, by deed, presented the appellant to Bishop Elrington, then Bishop of Ferns, requesting said bishop to admit him to the said rectory and vicarage, and to institute and cause him to be inducted into same, and to admit, constitute, and appoint him curate of the said curacies. At the conclusion of that pleading, which stated the claim of the party as against his client, it was prayed that it might be decreed that the union or benefice of Kilrodie, including the said rectory and vicarage and said impropriate curacies were now absolutely void, and that the said Rev. James Auchinleck should be condemned, with costs. In the 8th article it was pleaded that they further objected to the said Rev. James Auchinleck that the said curacy had always been united, episcopally or otherwise, with the vicarage, and at the end of this article it was prayed in the same way that the said vicarage and curacy should be declared void, and that the appellant should be visited with costs. The first defence set up by the appellant was a denial that there was any such union as the vicarage of Killesk with the curacies of Dunbrody, Rathroe, and St. James', but he asserted that Dunbrody was no impropriate curacy, endowed only with a stipend from the impropriator, Lord Templemore. With regard to the tithes of the rectory of Killesk, they had been forfeited in the reign of William III., and by the statute of the 11th and 12th William III., printed in 2nd Bollingbroke's Ecclesiastical Law, the tithes of this parish, together with many others, had been handed over to trustees therein named, for twenty years, to be set aside for the repairing of churches allowed to get into a ruinous state before the reign of William III. It appeared by certain deeds enrolled in the Rolls' Office that the tithes both great and small of the rectory of Killesk and sundry other places became forfeited to King William III. by the attainder of a man named John Etchingham, and they were vested in the way already alluded to for twenty years, at the expiration of which time they were to be given for the perpetual augmentation of such small rectories and vicarages within said kingdom as the Lords Justices or other chief governors of the kingdom, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, should direct. By an act passed in the year 1702, the 2nd of Anne, certain of the forfeited rectories and vicarages were granted in perpetual augmentation of certain other rectories and vicarages; and amongst these Killesk was granted for the perpetual augmentation of the benefice which was therein called the vicarage, but was in reality the impropriate curacy of St. James Dunbrody. The Rev. Mr. Auchinleck was perpetual curate in the vicarage, and they contended on this state of facts, that the judge below had no right to deprive him of the curacies of Killesk, Dunbrody, and Rathroe. The decree should be of such a nature that there could be no mistake about the extent of it, or what its effect would be. It was impossible for the Rev. Mr. Auchinleck, if this decree stood, to escape from it—it would take from him the impropriate curacies.

Judge Christian—Do you contend for the reversal of the whole judgment, or merely relative to the curacies?

Dr. Battersby, Q.C., said they contended that the decree was bad in part and uncertain. They contended for the total reversion of it, and if that was not granted they contended that the perpetual curacies should be struck out; they further contended that, after 30 years' undisturbed possession, and the court below decreeing on what they had no right to decree, that costs should not be granted against the appellant. In point of law, there could not be, and was no such thing as an union of this rectory and of the stipendiary curacy, because there could be no union without some act of the bishop's, with the assent of the patron, or by an act of the Lord Lieutenant in Privy Council. None of these acts had taken place. This was sufficient to show that there was no union, for the fact that a person was nominated to ten different places in the one diocese would not constitute that a union of those places. This being the case, he (Dr. Battersby) said the decree was plainly and palpably wrong for depriving the appellant of a thing which did not exist in fact.

Judge Christian—That goes farther than the verbal alteration of the decree. Suppose you were right that there was no legal union, but that both were benefices for the cure of souls, would not that be more than a verbal alteration?

Dr. Battersby said it would be verbal to this extent, if the court was to hold that the rectory and vicarage of Killesk should be forfeited, because it was contended that a stipendiary curacy could not be forfeited, such an alteration as that could be made.

Judge Christian—Supposing you succeeded in showing that there was no union, but supposing it is shown that there were different cure of souls, how do you propose to proceed?

Dr. Battersby—If you should be eventually of opinion that each of the component parts of what they call union is itself a benefice, you would then have to go through each of the component parts of the decree, and affirm them or not as you think proper.

Dr. Ball remarked that if the court decided that there was a union, his client would be put out of all, therefore they contended there was no union.

Dr. Battersby continued—Stipendary curacies were not provided for under the decrees of the Council of Lateran, and there was no statute affecting the present state of facts. The appellant had been 30 years in undisturbed possession, and this alone gave him strong claims. A stipendiary curacy was not a benefice according to the Council of Lateran. The origin of these curacies was detailed in 2nd Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, 55B, Gibson's 819, and 1st Blackstone's Commentaries. These authorities showed that if appellant had all the property of the vicarage, he might be considered a beneficed clergyman, but here all the appellant had from the impropriate curacies was £20 per annum, the patron receiving all the profits. After an able argument Dr. Battersby concluded by assigning the following reasons against the decree:—That it was erroneous in declaring any of the benefices vacant, because it was erroneous in this that it was also wrong in declaring that there was any union of Killesk. If there was any union of Killesk, the decree was defective in not defining of what that union consisted, and especially in not excluding therefrom, and from the decree, the impropriate curacies. That from the nature of the case, and when the incumbent had so long held the benefices without disturbance from previous bishops of the diocese, the costs should not have been decreed against the appellant.

Mr. John Edward Walsh, Q.C., was heard in support of the decree of the court below. He submitted that if the sentence was wrong in anything it was in not going far enough, and it had done what it could do in leaving him the benefit of some doubts formed on old deeds. These doubts left it open to the appellant to seek to recover tithes. Before he proceeded further he would make an observation relative to what had fallen from Dr. Battersby, that the appellant had been allowed to remain in for 30 years. This question had not been raised on the pleadings of the appellant, and the bishop, from motives of delicacy, did not wish to set forth the cause of his removing the appellant; suffice it to say, he removed him from a strong sense of duty. The present was an appeal from a definitive sentence of the court below, which sentence described the vicarage of Killesk as the Union of Killesk, but it said nothing whatever about Dunbrody. The defence now set up was that the appellant was not vicar and rector of Killesk, but only impropriate curate of the parishes of Dunbrody, St. James', and Rathroe, with the rectorial tithes of Killesk annexed thereto, which benefice, the appellant contended, he might legally hold, with the benefice of Dunboyne, without a faculty. This was not an argument admissible in the present court, as it offered no answer to the articles of the promoter praying for deprivation. The appellant had endeavoured to establish that he was not vicar of Killesk, but merely impropriate perpetual curate of Dunbrody, with a right to the impropriate tithes of the rectory of Killesk. He (Dr. Walsh) would submit that such a perpetual curacy, so augmented and endowed, having cure of souls, would be a benefice legally incompatible with the benefice of Dunboyne, admittedly also having cure of souls, and could not be legally held therewith without a faculty. It was not, in his opinion, competent to the party proceeded against to set up a case inconsistent with his own admitted title to the benefice in question. Even if it was true that the rectorial tithes of Killesk were forfeited and annexed to the vicarage of Dunbrody, and that the appellant had shown that his real title was Vicar of Dunbrody, such vicarage could not have been legally held with the living of Dunboyne without a faculty, any more than the rectory and vicarage of Killesk. Lastly, he would submit, that even if the rectorial tithes of Killesk had been legally united to the perpetual curacy of St. James' and Dunbrody, which was neither alleged nor proved, such a curacy would have been a benefice, with cure of souls, and incapable of being held with the living of Dunboyne, also having the cure of souls, without a faculty.

Dr. Darley Q.C., was heard on the same side.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., was heard in support of the appeal. He went into the early history of the establishment of vicars and perpetual curates, and contended that if the present decree was held, it would it would be subversive of the law which had governed the church for ages. It would be destructive to the church itself, because it would create a number of small livings which would not be able to support any one. For instance, here was a curacy of only £20 a year, and if this decree was upheld, no clergyman could hold any other living with it. In the diocese of Ferns alone there were 37 such livings in the gift of laymen, and some of them had only 40s and 50s a year attached to them. There were two ways of making a union; one was perfect, the other was for a turn. In the perfect union the patron should give his consent, or it should be an act of the Privy Council; in the other, the bishop alone could do it for a turn, but that was not permanent, and was not binding on the appellant.

Judge Christian observed that a question as to costs had been raised. For the appellant it was contended that he should not be called on for them as he was thirty years in undisturbed possession; but, in opposition to this, it was stated that if this had been put in the pleadings, good cause would have been shown for the present removal.

Dr. Ball observed that such remarks were unfair. The cause of the present removal was because the appellant and the patron refused to sanction a clergyman which the bishop nominated, and he had in his hand a letter showing this.

After some further discussion, it was announced that the court would reserve judgment until Monday next.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Yesterday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re James Baxter.

The bankrupt was a gas-fitter and brass-founder in Belfast, and the meeting was for proof of debts, choice of assignee and surrender. The bankrupt surrendered.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. O'Rorke, of Belfast, appeared for him.

Some debts were proved, and Mr. Gregg, merchant, Belfast, was appointed assignee.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. T. Lynch.

In re M'Manus.

The bankrupt was a draper, carrying on business in Enniskillen. The meeting was for proof of debts, and choice of assignee.

Mr. Larkin appeared for a number of Dublin creditors.

Mr. Geoghegan for creditors in Enniskillen. Both put forward assignees.

His Lordship adjourned the appointment until Tuesday next. Although the majority were in favour of the Enniskillen creditors, their debts were of that class the court did not consider that a person should be appointed assignee favourable to their claims.

In re Kirkland.

The bankrupt was a trader in Ballinasloe, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. John on appeared for the creditors, and stated that, although the present was an adjourned meeting, no schedule had been filed.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. Geoghegan, appeared for the bankrupt. It was stated that the delay had arisen from a negociation which had been on foot to carry out an arrangement or composition with creditors, but the schedule was ready.

His Lordship directed the schedule to be filed, and the meeting to stand until the 4th of January, and if the composition was not carried out at once, the bankrupt should be prepared on that day to give a full account of her transactions.

In re George Smith.

The bankrupt had been an extensive leather dealer in Cork, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared for Messrs. Fox and Company, opposing creditors.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Geoghegan, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Perry, solicitor, who appeared for the assignees, said he understood that, with the exception of the Messrs Cox and Co., the creditors were satisfied with the account.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., applied to the court to adjourn the examination *sine die*. The bankrupt had accepted accommodation bills to the amount of about £50,000, alleged to have been drawn by a Mr. Sullivan, who had formerly been the proprietor of the bankrupt's establishment, and in the employment of whom the bankrupt had been originally a clerk.

The bankrupt was examined by Mr. Heron, and proved he was in trade for seven years; he had never been in partnership with Mr. Sullivan, but about seven years ago was in his employment as clerk; Mr. Sullivan proceeded to London to carry on the same trade there, and the bankrupt then succeeded in the business, and made himself liable for the debt; he had no capital at the time, but there was about £1,000 worth of property in the place, including the stock and bad debts; the bankrupt paid all the debts due by the establishment, and according to his evidence paid £1,000 more than the stock was worth, out of money which he had earned hard; he commenced the system of accommodation bills with Sullivan two or three years ago; Sullivan got every penny of the money, but witness never received any of it; he was aware that Sullivan had become a bankrupt; whenever Sullivan asked him to sign those accommodation bills he did so; the year prior to his bankruptcy he put his name on accommodation bills for Sullivan to the amount of £6,000; the total amount of these accommodation bills to which the bankrupt put his name was about £30,000; it was only within the last twelve months that the amount became so high; those bills purported to be for the value of goods assigned by Sullivan to the bankrupt; he had not the least doubt that he so represented to the banks and discounting houses in London; all the bills accepted by the witness purported to represent value in the leather business carried on between London and Cork; he was quite satisfied that Sullivan had so represented them in London; the bills were directed to witness as a leather merchant; the reason the bankrupt signed those accommodation bills for Sullivan was that he became connected with the firm of the Messrs. Streatfield, in London, who had a patent for a new "steam generator;" he looked upon that firm as worth an enormous amount, and considered it quite impossible the firm could fail; the Messrs. Cox had the same opinion of that firm, and gave Mr. Sullivan credit to the amount of £760; it was supposed that the steam generator would, in the course of a year or so, realise a million or half a million of money; witness spoke to Sullivan about the impropriety of his signing these accommodation bills, and said he would sign no more, as it was not right to be representing them to bankers as trade bills; he said, "Never mind; in a short time you need not care for bankers or anyone else;" witness was to have got a sum of £4,000 or £5,000, as the "steam generator" was supposed to make an immense sum; before the bankruptcy witness sent a quantity of goods back to his creditors; he owed £200 to Mr. O'Connor, his assignees; knew that by signing those accommodation bills he was enabling Sullivan to obtain money to float him in his business.

Mr. Heron, Q.C.—As a matter of fact, did you not know he obtained money on the false pretext that he was selling goods to you?

The witness admitted he was aware of it; the bills would not have been discounted in London if it was known they were "kites;" The Messrs. Streatfield, he believed, failed for over a million of money; the accommodation bills which witness accepted for Sullivan generally varied from £200 to £300. Sullivan, he believed, failed for £40,000 or £50,000.

Mr. Heron said the bills all purported to be regular trade transactions.

The witness stated he did not accept any accommodation bills for anyone except Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., submitted that the bankrupt having for his own benefit entered into a wild speculation which had ended in his ruin, and instead of 20s in the pound would bring his creditors only two shillings, the court would mark its disapprobation of the transaction, involving a system of swindling accommodation bills.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and said he considered it most unfair on the part of the Messrs. Cox & Co. to ask the court to adjourn the examination of the bankrupt *sine die*, and put him out of trade in disgrace for a debt of £90. The debts of the Messrs. Streatfield amounted to upwards of a million of money, and the crash came upon them because they got into too extensive a trade. There was no ground on which to misbelieve the statement of the bankrupt that he verily believed the bills would be ultimately taken up. The bankrupt had believed in a speculation in which the Messrs. Cox, & Co. also believed. That speculation, however, turned out to be unsuccessful, and many a man who believed in a speculation had got into difficulties without any dishonesty on his part, in consequence of the speculation being unsuccessful. The bankruptcy had occurred through a fatality, and, under the circumstances of the case, he was sure that his lordship would not suspend the certificate for two years.

Judge Lynch said the present case was not like the case of Lockhart, which he had mentioned. In this case the principles which applied to Lockhart's case do not arise. Lockhart's was the case of a trade, supported, by accommodation bills, to an enormous extent, without the least chance of the trader being ever able, in the best circumstances, to meet his engagements. I am ready to support here the principle of the decision then made. I think a trade supported by accommodation bills would bring utter ruin on the mercantile public. It would altogether alter the nature of trade between merchants, it would convert trade, instead of being an honourable fair speculation for the benefit of the public, into an actual system of gambling. That is not, however, the present case. The trade here appears to me to have been honestly and *bona fide* carried on, and the conduct of Mr. Smith, as far as I can see, was everything that became a mercantile gentleman. Undoubtedly he was a party to transaction which the court cannot avoid visiting with the consequences which it deserves. He put his name on accommodation paper, studiously construed in such terms as to impose upon the mercantile community. The very shape in which the instruments were drawn plainly said they were transactions passing between the parties. He did not do this for his own benefit, nor was it the mode of carrying on his trade. It was, however, a gross indiscretion on his part to render his estate liable to this, from which it appeared he derived no benefit, except a prospective benefit he thought he would derive from the speculation of Mr. Sullivan should it be successful. That unfortunately turned out to be but a vague hope on his part. However, I can see that no dishonesty was intended on the part of Mr. Smith. He has brought undoubtedly a loss upon his creditors, and no mercantile man has a right to bring liabilities on himself which will tend to the injury of his creditors. Therefore, as a matter of course, I will pass the final examination in this case, and I think I will answer every purpose by suspending the certificate for six months from the date of the bankruptcy.

Mr. Heron, Q.C.—That is virtually for three months.

The bankrupt stated to his lordship that he owed very little money, and he believed he could get his creditors to say that, if he were allowed to proceed with his trade, as fast as he could make the money he would pay 20s in the pound to the creditors.

His Lordship observed that if a large body of the creditors asked him to fix a less period for the suspension, he might yield to it. Under the circumstances of the case he could not do other than what he had done.

In re Wm. Merrick.

Mr. Murray, solicitor, on behalf of the purchaser of three houses of the bankrupt in Ballina, which were sold under the court, applied to his lordship that the bankrupt's son should be prohibited from breaking down a tank and watercloset in one of the houses, and to have the property protected from injury.

Mr. Merrick, the bankrupt, said the tank and water closet were not fixtures, and that his son had a right to remove them.

Mr. Larkin, for the assignees, said that if the bankrupt's family sent up a list of the articles they claimed to be entitled to, the matter could be arranged.

His Lordship made an order prohibiting any interference with the property purchased.

In re Hughes.

The bankrupt, who was son-in-law of the bankrupt Merrick, had been an extensive grocer and trader in Ballina. There was a further meeting in the case for the examination of witnesses in reference to the discovery of property. Several witnesses were examined.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Oldham, for the assignees, examined the witnesses.

There was so much contradictory swearing between the parties that

Judge Lynch said the transaction ought to be investigated in a criminal court.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., said it was their intention to indict some of the parties for perjury.

The court did not rise until after five o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—Yesterday.

Jane Holland and Ellen Collis, pauper inmates of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, were charged by Catherine O'Connor, wardmistress, with assaulting her on the 14th inst. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoners not only struck and knocked down the complainant, but also kicked her.—They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

Mary Doolin was charged by John Lynch, a waiter in Mrs Judge's public-house, Cornhill, with wantonly breaking the window glass.—She was fined 1s, with 5s costs, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment.

Michael Walsh was charged with stealing two ropes from a cart in Cross Kevin-street, the property of Mr. Robert Miller, of Harold's-cross.—He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mary M'Coy was charged with offering a gold ring in pawn, worth £1 5s, and which was supposed to be stolen.—She was remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

John Campbell was charged with assaulting a woman named Eliza Hoey, at Phibsborough, by striking her with a stone, from the effects of which she is now confined to her bed.—He was remanded.

Sarah Behan was brought up in custody of Police-constable 182 D, charged with stealing £44 from a gentleman. The money was subsequently recovered.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

The assets of Piper and Son, builders, are £13,000; liabilities, £52,000. The firm lost £16,000 by the last strike. A composition of 4s 6d in the pound was accepted by the creditors yesterday. Mr. Henry Bateman, timber merchants, Old Broad-street, stopped payments, being involved in Piper and Son's affairs. The bills of Messrs. Charles Villate and Co., South American merchants, of Birmingham have been returned.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and ignorance on the part of the sufferers themselves, annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease, by the use of these perfect antidotes to disease, external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who may be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Whilst the heart beats the patient need not despair; Holloway's remedies will prove a very present help.

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BIRTHS.

Lawlor—Dec. 11 at Wellington-street, Ballymena, the wife of John Hilliard Lawlor, of a son.

M'Gee—Dec. 8, at Sion Mills, Strabane, county Tyrone, the wife of Mr. Robert M'Gee, of a daughter.

O'Brien—Dec. 11, at 6, Howley-place Villas, Maidahill West, the wife of Henry M. S. O'Brien, Esq., of a son.

O'Hara—Dec 10, at Cooper's-hill, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, M.P., county of Sligo, Ireland, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Beaufort and Stoney—Dec. 13, in the Castlebar Church, by the father of the bride, the Rev. William Augustus Beaufort, Kilrodeen, Rectory, Cork, to Catherine Margaret, third daughter of the Rev. William Baker Stoney, Rector of Castlebar.

Fleming and Edmondson—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, Joseph Patterson Fleming, engineer, Depot of Public Works, Fort Allahabad, to Margaret, third daughter of N. M'N. Edmondson, assistant astronomer of the Armagh Observatory.

Petrie and Adams—December 13, in the Scots Church, Mary's-abbey, by the Rev. John Hall, Alexander C. Petrie, Esq., of Elgin, Morayshire, N. B., to Isabella, second daughter of the late John Adams, Esq., Lisnaskea, county Fermanagh.

DEATHS.

Andrews—December 12, at 60, Ship-street, Belfast, Margaret, relict of the late David Andrews.

Edwards—December 9, at Knockrobin, county Wicklow, Sarah Patience, the wife of John Edwards, Esq., J.P.

Fry—December 13th, at the house of her brother, Doctor Fry, in Banagher, Miss Margaret Jane Fry.

Gregg—December 14, at 61, Bessington-street, of water on the brain, John Arthur, the beloved child of the Rev. James F. Gregg.

M'Cammon—December 11, at Marino, Holywood, William Maxwell, son of Thomas M'Cammon.

Mooney—December 7, at his residence, Letterkenny, Mr. George Mooney, merchant, aged 38 years.

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